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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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19 December 1984

USSR REPORT
POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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INTERNATIONAL

SOCIALIST-ORIENTED COUNTRIES: SOME DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS

Moscow INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS in English No 10, Oct 84 pp 22-29

[Article by A. Kiva, D. Sc. (Hist.)]

[Text] Socialist orientation of newly independent countries is a rather complex social phenomenon, as it features the sharpest confrontation between private and public elements, capitalist and non-capitalist trends in the socio-economic, ideological, political, and cultural spheres. Like any other transition period from one economic formation to another, the non-capitalist stage of development in which the material, technological and ideological conditions for the building of socialism are emerging, is, at the same time, a period of acute class struggle.

During the past 15-20 years, there have been profound changes carried out in the socialist-oriented countries, which make it possible to deduce the development peculiarities of revolutionary democracies. The most important of this are given below.

First, socialist orientation, as a definite form of social progress of a transitional nature, has proved itself viable. The number of revolutionary democracies is constantly growing. Other young states are making noticeable steps to try and halt their capitalist development, which began under colonial rule.

Second, socialist orientation has shown its undisputable advantages over the capitalist path of development, particularly in education, public health, social welfare, and political democracy. In the non-capitalist countries, working people have more real possibilities to influence national policies than working people in the capitalist countries do.

Third, the experience of many countries has already provided proof of the principal laws of the transition to socialism by economically and socially backward nations which have managed to do so and circumvent capitalism in the process. The theory of non-capitalist development was introduced by the founders of scientific socialism, and was enriched by the international communist movement and translated into life in formerly backward areas of the USSR and Mongolia.

At the same time the young national states' progressive development has displayed many specific features. In other words, contemporary non-capitalist development has proved to be a far more complex phenomenon than was thought earlier by some scientific schools.

The objective necessity of a long period of coexistence between the public-cooperative and private sectors in the economy, the dependence on the world capitalist economy, economic backwardness, the non-proletarian, and in many instances petty-bourgeois character of political power, and certain other factors inevitably result in a transitional pattern full of contradictions, when newly-free states chose socialism.

To create the conditions for building socialism, revolutionary democracies must accept the existence of the two objective tendencies—capitalist and non-capitalist—which are hostile and, in the long run, eliminate each other. At the same time these trends are complementary for a certain

period of time. If private enterprise is totally eliminated, the result is an economic decline, with all the negative consequences, on the other hand, a policy of laissez-faire will endanger the socialist choice made. The task in this situation is to strictly control the private sector, and ensure it does not assume the decisive role in economic life. For this reason, the key role must belong to the public sector.

This is the ideal picture. In reality, however, the situation is far more complicated. Revolutionary democracies try to make local and foreign capitalists act in the interests of chosen socialist option, capitalists work to impose a laissez-faire policy and, in the final analysis, to reverse socialist orientation. They resort to corruption, illegal currency operations, smuggling, economic sabotage, etc., to undermine the position of the public sector. Furthermore, they try to influence the working people and political life in general. Revolutionary democracies do not blissfully look on idly: they take repressive countermeasures against private enterprise; more often than not the government will limit the area of private operations and impose severe restrictions on them. In response, private owners will withdraw capital from the circulation, whittle down their economic activity and resort to frequent acts of economic sabotage. The result is slower rates of economic development, higher inflation and a growing scarcity of basic necessities.

This situation is a manifestation of the class struggle. It is a clash between two policies, one supported by bourgeois and pro-bourgeois forces, and the other by the forces which are fighting for socialism. "Who will win?" In the course of socialist revolution, this question is often decided by large armed battles or even civil wars. In the socialist-oriented countries, the class struggle is somewhat damped down, but in fact it is acute and intensive.

There are instances when the class struggle in socialist-oriented countries is so acute that it takes on the appearance of a civil war (as was in Ethiopia). Naturally, one must bear in mind that imperialist or proimperialist forces are instigators and may be direct or indirect participants.

An acute class struggle is one of the most important features of the present stage of development of the socialist-oriented countries.

Another feature is that the development problems of the socialist-oriented countries have recently heightened because of rigid imperialist policies. When the current US Administration assumed office, the usual imperialist tactics of cajoling the socialist-oriented countries into abandoning their objective began to be replaced by a persistent policy of destabilizing their economic situation so as to crush the revolution. This is true, above all, in the case of those non-capitalist developing countries, such as Angola and Mozambique, which have proclaimed Marxism-Leninism as the theoretical foundation of their policies, and encourage broad internationalist ties with the USSR and the socialist community. The imperialist schemes against these two countries are founded on the knowledge that they are experiencing great economic difficulties as a result of the long armed struggle for national independence; the mass exodus of Portuguese specialists which disrupted the economic life, subversive imperialist activities; and ongoing aggressive incursions by South African racists and local counter-revolutionary groups on their pay-roll.

Imperialism and Afghan reactionary elements are waging an undeclared war against Afghanistan. To try and stifle the revolution in Nicaragua, American imperialism is recruiting many local thugs and counter-revolutionary elements.

At the same time—and this is yet another feature of the socialist-oriented countries' development at present—revolutionaries in the newly-

free countries have learned to defend their achievements. Lenin warned that "there has never been a revolution without counterrevolution, nor can there be"¹. After their defeat, the exploiting classes "with energy grown tenfold, with furious passion and hatred grown hundredfold", are prepared to go "into the battle for the recovery of the 'paradise'"²; therefore the masses must be ready to defeat the counter-revolutionary forces. How many times did counter-revolutionary forces try to overthrow the revolutionary regimes in the Congo, Benin or Democratic Yemen, not to mention Angola and Ethiopia. And every time they were resolutely rebuffed. To protect their revolutionary achievements, national independence and unity, revolutionaries have requested for internationalist help and assistance, thus convincingly manifesting the high degree of ideological and political consciousness of those vanguard sectors of the revolutionary democratic forces which recognize as undisputable that the socialist community and socialist-oriented countries are cemented by common interests of anti-imperialist struggle, of social justice and progress.

The heightened class struggle in the socialist-oriented countries plus intensified imperialist subversion have accelerated processes involving the restructuring of the state machinery, the organization of revolutionary armies, police and security forces, and the evolution of the vanguard ruling parties that can effectively guide the people's actions to build socialism. Life has once again affirmed the validity of the postulate advanced by the founders of scientific socialism, who maintained that revolutionary forces could not use the existing states machinery for their purposes, that they either had to smash or radically change it.

This is closely linked to another new phenomenon of the socialist-oriented countries. To be able to defend itself and to advance further the revolution must enjoy maximum popular support, for the people are the most active participants in and creators of the revolution. "The task is to arouse the working masses to revolutionary activity, to independent action and organization", stressed V. I. Lenin.³ One can confidently say that winning popular support is being achieved in many socialist-oriented countries. "Revolution from above", i. e., when revolutionary democratic forces, particularly progressive army officers, once having assumed power, try to institute radical socio-economic change by decree and take administrative measures which did not involve the working people, is yielding to "revolution from below" when progressive change is made with the help of the people and their revolutionary initiative.

This, in turn, presupposes the rejection of authoritarian methods of leadership and the further development of political democracy.

Deeper ties and cooperation among socialist-oriented states (their left wing) and the socialist community is another fundamental feature of the present stage of national democratic revolution when the "equidistance" policy gradually gives way to proletarian solidarity.

In recent years, relations between the USSR and the socialist-oriented countries have increasingly been based on treaties of friendship and cooperation. The Soviet Union has concluded treaties with Angola, the Congo, Mozambique, Ethiopia and Syria. The CPSU and many ruling parties of the socialist-oriented countries base their relations on long-term plans of cooperation. Aid and support from the USSR and the socialist community have enabled these countries to withstand the fierce attacks of imperialism and those who serve it.

The socialist-oriented countries have also succeeded, to put it in Lenin's words, in translating "the true communist doctrine into the lan-

¹ V. I. Lenin, *Collected Works*, Vol. 10, p. 109.

² *Ibid.*, Vol. 28, p. 254.

³ V. I. Lenin, *Collected Works*, Vol. 30, p. 162.

guage of every people"⁴. In other words, they are creatively applying scientific socialism to local conditions. The general, universal principles of non-capitalist development, such as the necessity of the working people assuming power, the encouragement and priority of the public and cooperative sectors, planned economy, the establishment of armed forces, militia and security forces loyal to the people; and the creation of a ruling party that can guide the non-capitalist transition to socialism are being increasingly applied with due regard to local conditions. This is a great achievement of the theory and contemporary practice of socialist orientation.

The 26th Congress of the CPSU noted that the socialist-oriented countries experienced profound changes aimed at gradually eliminating the positions of the imperialist monopolies, at reducing the role of local Big Business and feudal landowners, at limiting the activities of foreign capital, and at expanding the public and cooperative sectors. These countries have succeeded in weakening the positions of the feudal elements and of the landlords, tribal elders and chiefs, local large and in some instances, middle of the bourgeoisie.

Let us look at some illustrative examples.

In *Algeria* the state established control over extracting and refining oil and gas which are the main wealth of the country. Industrialization is proceeding at a rapid pace. The agrarian reform, which was begun in 1971, has resulted in 1.5 million hectares of arable land and nearly a million hectares of date palms being distributed among 104,000 formerly landless peasant families. Today, 45 per cent of all arable land belongs to cooperatives and self-governing farms. There has been great progress in education and public health.

In *Angola*, the state controls the key industries, between 55 and 65 per cent of the country's industrial output belongs to the state. The cooperative movement in the rural areas is gaining momentum. Oil production and diamonds mining are growing.

In *Mozambique* the state controls between 40 and 45 per cent of industrial production. The rural cooperative movement is expanding. In 1982 the public-cooperative sector accounted for 15 per cent of the country's entire agricultural production. It is planned to involve five million peasants in various forms of cooperatives by 1990.

After a long period of economic stagnation in *Burma* there are signs of a recovery. The country has once again become a rice exporter. The position of the public sector is improving, and it now accounts for some 60 per cent of means of production in key industries. The state controls banking, transport and foreign trade.

The People's Republic of the Congo has been very successful in education, health, improving material and social conditions of the working people. It should be noted, however, that the establishment of state control over the operations of foreign capital in the Congo was a far more painful process than that experienced by other revolutionary democracies. The first five-year plan (1982-1986) is designed to consolidate the positions of the public sector in the economy.

Ethiopia's social, economic and cultural life has profoundly changed since the 1974 revolution. Large landownership was abolished, and medium-size and large business were nationalized. Today, the public sector accounts for over 90 per cent of industrial output, and 60 to 70 per cent of wholesale domestic and foreign trade. The cooperative movement is expanding in the rural areas.

The national-democratic revolution in the *People's Democratic Republic of Yemen* is continuing. The public and cooperative sectors are deve-

* V. I. Lenin, *Collected Works*, Vol. 30, p. 162.

loping more rapidly than other sectors of the economy, and this tendency seems to be stable. In recent years, industrial growth rates have shown a marked increase. In 1981, the country's GNP increased by 16.4 per cent, and national income by 18 per cent, compared to 1980.

Despite extremely difficult conditions in which the *Democratic Republic of Afghanistan* finds itself, social, economic and cultural progress is still going on. Although involved in a difficult struggle against counter-revolutionary forces, backed by imperialism and reaction in neighbouring countries, revolutionary Afghanistan continues to build factories, public schools and hospitals. The agrarian reform is proceeding ahead; 300,000 peasant families have been given land. A campaign to eradicate adult illiteracy has started, as prior to the revolution more than 90 per cent of the country's 16 million people could neither read nor write.

There are big socio-economic changes occurring in *Nicaragua*.

All these countries pay a good deal of attention to improving education, public health, social security and living conditions, with due regard for the existing opportunities.

Similar examples can be cited for other socialist-oriented countries. All of them show that the *revolutionary democracies are instituting serious progressive changes, both in the material and cultural spheres, and that these changes are in the interests of independent national development and of the people*.

There are, however, examples of a different kind which are also part of the life of socialist-oriented countries. Of course, these do not overshadow the main trend; nor are they a reflection or characteristic of it. Moreover, they are not universal, and do not occur in all progressive regimes. In other words these negative developments result from the difficulties which the socialist-oriented countries encounter in their development. In some instances, economic dependence on the world capitalist economy is being reduced slowly; in other cases, this economic dependence is increasing. More often than not, foreign economic and trade ties with the leading capitalist countries still account for the lion's share of these countries' economies, and the situation is not changing for the better. One reason for this is that it is objectively difficult to restructure the pattern of foreign economic and trade ties that emerged under colonial rule; another is that pragmatic considerations, such as the desire to obtain additional credits from capitalist countries (which is economically dubious), prevail over longterm political interests and over the interests of independent, progressive national development.

The weak material and technological base and poor economic management mean that the living standards of the working people will not rise rapidly, and in some cases, living standards are lower than in colonial times. More often than not, democratic changes are simply formal; they do not or only partially replace authoritarian methods. In the international arena, some regimes still try to pursue a policy of "equal distance" and to manoeuvre between capitalist and socialist countries. The advance towards socialism sometimes slows down, and the countries begin marking time or moving backwards.

Most of their difficulties the socialist-oriented countries encounter are in the economic sphere. In some of them industry operates at only 50 to 60 per cent of capacity, and many public and cooperative enterprises are not profitable. Agricultural production is developing slowly, and there are instances of a decline. The result is food shortages and a lack of other essentials. Foreign exchange and financial problems are also very serious. There are difficulties in obtaining funds for expanding reproduction so that the needs of the rapidly growing population can be met.

Like the developing world as a whole, the socialist-oriented countries are experiencing tremendous economic difficulties, accentuated by the

deep crisis of the world capitalist system—for they still are a part of it. The position of the socialist-oriented countries, however, is even more difficult than that of the capitalist-oriented countries, since they are deliberately discriminated against by the capitalist world. Unlike the other newly independent states they usually find themselves in an unfavourable situation. In other words, the capitalist countries are trying to undermine their economies and disrupt their operations. This is particularly true of those countries which pursue a principled anti-imperialist foreign policy.

As far as the domestic roots of economic problems of the socialist-oriented countries are concerned, they are extremely varied and depend on specific conditions. The most typical are: a poor infrastructure; lack of trained personnel; the low quality of labour in general; poor working discipline, and sometimes even economic sabotage by counter-revolutionary elements. Equipment is often outdated; spare parts are in great demand, which cannot be met; and raw materials are in short supply, particularly fuel and energy. Among the other reasons are the mistakes in adopting an economic development strategy, in which emphasis was laid on industrial development to the detriment of agriculture; mistakes in planning and price-formation policies; excessive production cooperation which was far ahead the countries' real possibilities, etc. Last but not least are factors such as the small domestic market, disproportions in economic development, and miscalculations in the policy taken towards local private business and foreign capital.

Obviously, these reasons are both objective and subjective. A deeper analysis however suggests that most of the apparently subjective reasons have objective roots, for they stem from overall economic and cultural backwardness, the lack of economic and managerial experience, poor financial resources, and the colonial heritage that still prevails in many spheres.

At the same time there are problems of a universal nature, whose overcoming is certain to eliminate most of the difficulties mentioned above and contribute to the social and economic progress of the socialist-oriented countries. Here are some of them.

One of the major problems looming large on the developing countries' horizon is what can be called the problem of creating an operational socio-economic model of a socialist-oriented country. Perhaps several models might be proposed, since the level of socio-economic development varies from country to country, as also do the ethnical and cultural development of the given group of countries, financial possibilities, etc. Both economists and political leaders of the revolutionary democracies are working on this problem. Although solutions are not easy, there are signs of progress. For example, the ways and means have been determined to overcome the protracted economic troubles of Burma, and to accelerate the economic development of Democratic Yemen.

In the long run, the improvement of the economic performance of the socialist-oriented countries, serves the interests of successful progress towards socialism, and in this perspective presupposes further profound social changes, in particular, combatting private enterprise, introducing planned economic management, and firmly rebuffing the economic pressure of the imperialist powers. In fact, this is a key important element of the proposed model of socio-economic development of the socialist-oriented countries.

Not only the political, but the social and economic development of the newly-free countries is facilitated when international economic experience is critically utilized, and when the young states make good use of the experience of socialist countries and former backward areas of the USSR.

Finally, for the socialist-oriented countries, successful socio-economic development greatly depends on ending their dependence on the world capitalist economy and market and expanding economic and trade links with the socialist community. However, to do this, one needs some time.

Life has shown that the class struggle, which has recently become more acute in the socialist-oriented countries, now embraces the ruling revolutionary democratic parties. Moreover, this class struggle becomes more intensive as the national democratic revolution gains momentum and grows in scope.

This results in frequent redeployment of socio-political forces; some abandon the ideals of the revolutionary democracy, especially those who have no clear stand or are corrupted by foreign or local capital. Conditions still exist in the socialist-oriented countries for the re-emergence of social class groups and factions which tend to be pro-bourgeois. Among these are, first and foremost, private capital, represented by the urban middle-size and petty bourgeoisie. These groups still exist because no young state can exist without them, for the state is unable to assume the role currently played by the private sector in the sphere of trade, services, production and, therefore, in providing jobs for its people. Another point is that the state must avoid conflicts with the patriotic sectors of the national bourgeoisie and do everything to enlist their support in achieving democratic objectives.

All attempts to restrict the operations of the lower strata of the petty and middle-size bourgeoisie, taken in several socialist-oriented countries, have led to negative results. This, however, does not imply that these measures were always premature, or the manifestation of leftist trends in the revolutionary democratic movement. Nor does it mean that the governments of these countries had little understanding of the essence of non-capitalist development as the presocialist stage and of the laws of economic development or that they had virtually no political or life experience. Such measures were frequently taken in response to the activization of the political opponents of the socialist choice who tried to utilize the economic might of bourgeois or pro-bourgeois forces to topple revolutionary democratic regimes.

Therefore, it would be wrong to see only mistakes in these economically unfeasible attacks on the private sector, or to think that these measures were detrimental to these countries' economic and social development. Revolutionary democrats, as a definite social, ideological and political force were dealing with acute problems pertaining to the consolidation of their power; they were gaining political experience so that they could successfully confront further problems of non-capitalist development. Lenin emphasized the importance of this experience several times, even if individual representatives of revolutionary democracy were unsuccessful politically.

Pro-capitalist forces are still active in the rural areas of the young states. Agrarian reforms, on the one hand, eliminate the exploiting classes of landlords and other large capitalist elements; but on the other, a new strata of rich peasants or medium landowners appear. This phenomenon is rather frequent in the socialist-oriented countries, primarily in those whose level of economic and social development is rather high. What are the reasons for this phenomenon? It is not only the deliberate social policy of petty-bourgeois forces (although in some cases this is clearly visible) or an underestimation of the political consequences of the emergence of a new type of rural bourgeoisie. The socialist-oriented countries urgently need large quantities of food to feed their people, and in a situation when production cooperatives or state farms are still weak and cannot produce much, the position of the new rural bourgeoisie is more or less strong.

Another phenomenon frequently seen in the revolutionary democracies is the emergence of a bureaucratic bourgeoisie, represented by government, labour bureaucracy who became rich through the misuse of their official status and invest their money in business. Their economic activities are often conducted through relatives or proxies. In short, this is a force of a pro-capitalist type which is totally hostile to the socialist option.

The growth of pro-bourgeois trends in the socialist-oriented countries is accelerated by the operations of foreign capital, for it is foreign capital that is invited so that the most urgent economic and social problems can be rapidly solved. At the same time, it is not always possible to find effective ways and means to neutralize the negative impact of its operations on the social and political life of the young states. When state control over the operations of foreign capital becomes weak, or if the pro-capitalist forces become stronger and even form an alliance, the result is a direct threat to socialist orientation. This was the case with Egypt after Nasser's death.

The socialist-oriented countries have a long and uneasy road ahead. They will have to overcome the difficulties of revolutionary development. It is one thing to proclaim socialist orientation, and quite another to translate these ideals into life. To achieve this, a definite level of productive forces, culture and social consciousness has to be attained. What is needed is time and a great deal of work, determination and courage so as to be able to rebuff the persistent attempts by imperialist forces to keep the newly-independent states fettered by the colonial yoke of the capitalist system.

In this context, it is of great importance for the socialist-oriented countries that the possibilities of real socialism are steadily growing and it can contain the aggressive schemes of imperialism, and provide political and diplomatic assistance to the socialist-oriented countries, help them become better able to defend themselves, and contribute to their socio-economic and cultural progress. The Soviet stand is well known; it is clear and consistent. "One of the fundamentals of the foreign policy of our Party and the Soviet state," Konstantin Chernenko said at the February 1984 Extraordinary Plenary Meeting of the CPSU Central Committee, "has been and will remain solidarity with the peoples who have shattered the fetters of colonial dependence and embarked on the path of independent development. Especially, of course, with the peoples who have to repel the attacks of the aggressive forces of imperialism which is creating very dangerous seats of bloody violence and war conflagration in one part of the world after another." There are countries that have chosen non-capitalist development on three continents, they have a population of tens of millions of people, and they occupy a vast territory. One can definitely say that no matter what problems they now face, they have great historical prospects of development and progress. Socialist orientation is one of the major achievements of the contemporary national liberation movement.

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ILO SAID IN 'CRISIS' DUE TO 'RIGHT-WING REFORMIST LEADERSHIP'

Moscow INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS in English No 10, Oct 84 pp 49-56

[Article by R. Panteleymonov, D. Sc. (Econ.)]

[Text] The 70th Session of the International Labour Organization (ILO)*—its 70th General Conference—opened, following a long-established tradition, on the first Wednesday of June and lasted three weeks. This article is less about this Session than about the fate of the ILO itself, and its uncertain future—a result of the obviously unfavourable situation in and around this international institution.

When a person is struck by a grave disease, it is very important how well he is aware of his state and how able he is to help the doctors treating him. But if an international organization is hit by crisis, there are no doctors to cure it and everything depends on the policy of that organization and on its will to muster up its strength to overcome the illness.

However, in the case of the ILO the situation is truly paradoxical. Nobody denies that a crisis is brewing. After the total failure of its World Employment Programme the ILO has on many occasions betrayed its ineffectiveness: for the past fifteen years it has either refused to incorporate important ideas into international labour legislation acts or has emasculated those ideas which in fact were in the interests of the working people. The present crisis of the ILO has been caused by the attempts of its right-wing reformist leadership to deal with international labour problems without the working people, against their interests, and to use this universal organization to suit the groups opposed to the working people.

The crisis began displaying itself when the Organization actively joined dubious campaigns—primarily actions by international reaction against the socialist countries, specifically against Poland. These cheap campaigns threaten to become a permanent feature of the ILO's conduct, specifically after the return to it of the United States.

The protracted ILO crisis was caused by its in-born ills and by the spread of anti-communism which has recently again begun to infect the power elite of the imperialist countries, private capital, and international social-reformists. If one undertakes to analyse the complex reasons behind the ILO crisis, one will soon confront the simple and logical question: what can be done by the progressive forces of the world and the international working-class movement to end the sabotage by the ILO leadership of the basic demands it itself had formulated, and to expand

* The ILO was set up on April 11, 1919, following a decision of the Paris Peace Conference, as an autonomous organization of the League of Nations. In 1946 it was given the status of the first specialized agency associated with the United Nations. The objectives of the ILO are: contribute to the establishment of a lasting peace by promoting social justice, to improve labour conditions and living standards through international action, and to promote economic and social stability. The chief ILO bodies are: the General Conference, the supreme body which meets annually; the Administrative Council which supervises the work of the International Labour Office and various ILO commissions and committees; and the International Labour Office, which is the Secretariat of the ILO and the Administrative Council.

and radicalize its Charter for the benefit of those for whom the ILO was founded—the working people?

THE ILO SETUP AND ITS HISTORY

The International Labour Organization emerged at a turning point in history—when the October Revolution ushered in the epoch of the transition from capitalism to socialism. This, naturally, had a decisive effect on ILO activities. This question—the attitude to socialism—was to be decided by the architects of the edifice of peace of Versailles, where an annex was found for the future ILO.

At the beginning, imperialist politicians and social-chauvinist leaders chose to try and compromise Soviet power, which was just beginning to institute social reforms: sent a special commission to the Russian Federation headed by the French social-reformist Albert Thomas to "investigate how far conditions in Russia coincide with the normal requirements of 'civilized' states".¹ Lenin decided to use that visit to disgrace social reformism before the working class. His plan of exposing Thomas' mission was set forth in his speech to educational workers on February 25, 1920. Lenin said then that traitors to the working class like Thomas "have suffered such a thorough collapse that are proposing for the umpteenth time to send a commission to Russia. If that commission is to consist of gentlemen like Albert Thomas, who visited Russia during the war, it will end in nothing but a scandal for them and will be an excellent basis for agitation for us".²

Even in those difficult years, Soviet Russia did everything possible (or even next to impossible) to introduce the shortest working day (7 hours), a five-day week, equal pay for work of equal value, and a system of pensions, allowances and many other social benefits for the working people who had become the masters of their country.

Some time later, confronted by the real situation in Soviet Russia and by the great progress the country made in improving the conditions of its working people, the leaders of the belligerent powers and social-chauvinists decided to send not labour inspection commissions to the Russian Federation, but occupationist corps and warships. Thomas himself, who became the first Director-General of the International Labour Office, did little to hide his anti-Soviet and pro-fascist views. His successors did all they could to make the ILO a tool of the League of Nations, used for covering up preparations for World War II. To try and halt the slide to war, the Soviet Union attended ILO sessions from 1934 to 1939, but then was forced to break with the Organization. For the ILO, the World War II period was a period of clinical death.

It should come as no surprise that after the war, the USSR was rather cautious about Western attempts to restore the ILO on its former political basis. In a letter to the US Ambassador in Moscow, the People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs of the USSR stated: "The Soviet Government holds that the said International Office lacks the authority needed to fulfil the tasks arising from international cooperation in the sphere of labour, a matter which in present circumstances calls for more democratic forms of organization of international cooperation in that sphere."

On several occasions, US President Franklin D. Roosevelt asked the head of the Soviet Government to resume membership in the old ILO. In his reply on April 6, 1944, Josef Stalin said: "I believe that implementation of measures for reconstructing the International Labour Organi-

¹ V. I. Lenin, *Collected Works*, Vol. 30, p. 374.

² *Ibid.*, Vol. 30, p. 375.

zation will pave the way for future Soviet participation in its work."³ But for a long time the ILO did not declare its break with the League of Nations. It was only in 1946 that it became a specialized agency of the United Nations.

Among the anti-labour principles most carefully guarded by the ILO leadership is the conciliatory principle of "trilateral representation"—government, industry and labour. Given that a single representative of labour is confronted by three representatives—two from government and one from entrepreneurs—the capitalists have a triple advantage over the workers (in case of a capitalist country). This is what has made the question of the proportionate representation of each country in the post-war period so topical.⁴ At one time the following ratios were suggested: 3:2:2 or 2:2:2. But what really matters is not proportions, of course, but the genuine representation of most authoritative and large labour organizations in the ILO.

Another acute problem is the role of workers in making the ILO's control mechanism work for them. According to a long-outdated tradition, control of the implementation of conventions and recommendations ratified by the member-states is influenced chiefly by the opinion of the Committee of Experts, that is, professional lawyers paid by capitalist governments, which was set up in 1927. Meanwhile, in past decades the working people have developed their own class attitude to bourgeois laws, and have accumulated great experience in fighting for their rights. This explains why at the 69th ILO Session, the proposals advanced on behalf of progressive forces for improving the control mechanism had far-reaching repercussions.

Equally tough "battles" have been fought during the past three decades over one more aspect of trilateral representation—the attitude of the employers group and the entire reactionary wing of the ILO to the just representation of the socialist world, including the rights of the managers of Soviet enterprises. This question reached its pitch in 1954 when the Soviet Union and a number of other socialist countries joined the ILO. The right-wing majority in the ILO tried to impose an interpretation of trilateral representation according to which only private industry could be admitted to the ILO under "employers" representation, and the managements of socialist enterprises must be stripped of their legitimate powers in the Organization. And although these propositions were rejected by the ILO and its bodies, discrimination against the managers of Soviet enterprises in the employers group still continues in several ILO bodies, such as the Administrative Council.

In this context, these words of Lenin's are an encouraging reminder for ILO progressive forces: "You must be capable of any sacrifice, of overcoming the greatest obstacles in order to carry on agitation and propaganda systematically, perseveringly, persistently and patiently in those institutions, societies and associations—even the most reactionary—in which proletarian or semi-proletarian masses are to be found."⁵ However, the ILO's work is made more difficult because proletarians and semi-proletarians are very seldom directly represented and the multi-million armies of the working people have to watch its activities from the outside, albeit with great attention. This proved decisive during the adoption in the ILO framework of documents such as the convention

³ Correspondence Between the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and the Presidents of the USA and the Prime Ministers of Great Britain During the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945, Vol. 2, p. 128.

⁴ For details see V. G. Shkunayev, *The International Labour Organization Yesterday and Today*, Mezhdunarodnye Otnosheniya Publishers, Moscow, 1968, pp. 84-86 (in Russian).

⁵ V. I. Lenin, *Collected Works*, Vol. 31, p. 53.

on limiting the working day to eight hours a day, the working week to 48 (later to 40), on unemployment and on the prohibition of forced labour, on freedom of association and protection of the right to organization, on equal pay for equal work, against discrimination in hiring, and on the furtherance of collective bargaining.

But the main obstacle yet to be overcome by the ILO is the inadequate representation of new forces which the progress of the world has given birth to, and certain flaws in the ILO structure. Practice has uncontestedly proved that the universality of any international organization cannot be confined simply to figures (151 countries belong to the ILO) or to the geographical area it covers (all the continents are covered by the ILO). But these aspects are taken advantage of by the ILO leadership to try and provoke conflicts between the interests of the socialist and the developing countries (specifically when ILO bodies are formed). The ILO would be truly universal when all contingents of the working people, whatever the social system in their countries, would be represented, and the new and useful experience they have accumulated studied.

During their 30 years in the ILO, the socialist countries have used it to publicize their people's economic and cultural achievements and the foreign policy of peace pursued by the Communist Parties, to expose reformist ideas that labour and capital can ally, to expand cooperation with the progressive forces in the world trade union and national liberation movements, to facilitate the struggle of the working people in the capitalist countries for their rights, and to study the experience of other countries. Understandably, when the possibilities of the socialist countries' participation are assessed and the results evaluated, one must not limit oneself to counting how greatly it would benefit the economy. The calculation should be political and ideological, not commercial.

In political terms, the question should be put differently: what can existing socialism and the world working-class and the national liberation movements do to make the ILO setup more effective, to inject fresh life into its normative activities, and to pull the ILO out of the long crisis?

THE PRICE OF BEING OUT OF TOUCH WITH THE WORKING PEOPLE

The price the ILO had to pay for being out of touch with the people was the crushing defeat of its main initiative throughout the post-war period—the World Employment Programme. As the ILO leadership did not venture to deal with problems of chronic mass unemployment in the non-socialist part of the world, the International Labour Office, in view of the decline in the constant unemployment level in the industrialized capitalist countries (to seven to eight million people) hastily elaborated its far-reaching World Employment Programme which was adopted at the 53rd Session of the General Labour Conference in June 1969. But hardly had it been adopted than the Programme began to be undermined by crisis eruptions in the economy of the capitalist world, and a sharp increase in unemployment: about 8 million in 1970; 15 million in 1975; 20 million in 1980, and 34 million in 1983; that is, in the industrialized capitalist countries alone the number of unemployed has quadrupled. Simultaneously the figure for the "redundant people" in the developing countries also quadrupled and has reached 360 million.

The collapse of the World Employment Programme reflected the ideological impotence of the present ILO leadership and its experts, their naive belief that a long period of prosperity is possible under capitalism, and their ignorance of the working people's cares and woes. In fact, when they drew up the programme, the experts and officials of the ILO

headquarters proceeded not from the need to reduce chronic unemployment and the problem of extensive "overpopulation" in the non-socialist world, but merely from the need to eliminate the glaring imbalances in employment and lay-offs. By applying the simple political-economic "theory of factors", the International Labour Office experts hoped to encourage developing countries to use labour-intensive technology requiring relatively more workers, and to reserve the privilege of capital-intensive technology for the industrialized capitalist countries, and in this way somewhat to ease the unemployment problem.

But the spontaneity of the capitalist economy smashed these utopian plans into smithereens. Just two years after the World Employment Programme was adopted by the General Labour Conference, its new Director-General W. Jenks reported to the 56th ILO Session that "even as it is in some countries, particularly in North America, high rates of unemployment are being experienced and are giving rise to serious political concern."⁶ The news coming from the other area of the fight for jobs was just as bad: "the outlook for employment in the developing world as the Second Development Decade opens is indeed sombre", Jenks admitted.⁷

In 1976, right before the World Employment Conference, the International Labour Office experts pulled another sneaky trick, declaring that the Conference should concentrate not on employment but on "basic needs". According to that newly-invented concept, "basic needs" were defined as "the minimum standard of living which a society should set for the poorest groups of its people."⁸ It is obvious that if one is to tackle the employment problem, that is, to create new jobs, the needs of the working person have to be met. But if the goal is to meet the minimum, physiological, or "basic", needs, then everything can be reduced to redirecting social strategy towards providing charity for billions of paupers.

The sneaky International Labour Office experts, who proposed to divide the Conference strategy into "meeting basic needs" and "ensuring employment", obviously confused and misled many delegates. Even so, at the 65th ILO Session in 1979, the Office leadership was compelled to resume the measures adopted in view of the outcome of the World Employment Conference.

In a bid to patch up the division between "employment" and the "needs", the International Labour Office has now coined a new sophistry: "employment for basic needs". In other words, they mean jobs which would be tantamount to handing out miserable pittances to the poor.

As long as the debate centred on employment proper, it was clear that availability of a job could meet not only elementary, or basic needs of the working person, but also the requirements which grow as he develops as an individual and entrenches himself in his job. But if the main emphasis is on "basic needs", said International Labour Office experts, the employment question will no longer pose itself.

But in reality the problem was becoming increasingly urgent. In the early 1980s it was raised anew, following the expiry of the term of ILO Convention No. 122 Concerning Employment Policy. Adopted in a situation of the cyclic recovery of the market economy in the mid-1960s and overspiced with Keynesian ideas of "effectiveness of employment", Convention No. 122 and the recommendation accompanying it had since be-

⁶ International Labour Conference Fifty-Sixth Session, Geneva, 1971. *The World Employment Programme*.

⁷ *Ibidem*

⁸ *Employment, Growth and Basic Needs*, International Labour Office, Geneva, 1976

come outdated, and proved ineffective in the gloomy situation of successive interlocked cyclic and structural crises of the capitalist economy.

Progressives in the ILO would have failed to fulfil their duty to the working people of the world had they not demanded right during the first reading of the draft that obsolete Convention No. 122 be replaced by a new document. They backed their demand by the need for measures guaranteeing jobs (also when a change of place of work was involved), and for proclaiming, on behalf of the ILO, the fundamental right—the right to work. This proposal meant only the defining of the right to work as a right to freely chosen, useful employment which is securely guaranteed and duly paid for.

Foreseeing this, the leadership of the International Labour Office and the right-wing reformist part of the Employment Committee insisted on leaving Convention No. 122 and the relevant recommendation in force, and on adding another meaningless recommendation. However, pressed by the progressives, they were forced to allude to the right to work in the draft document. However, at this stage of the debate the opponents of recognizing the right to work as an inalienable right of the working people consented to leaving it in the draft only on condition that "productive employment"—i. e., the hire of labour expedient from the capitalist's point of view—is ensured.

But here the inevitable question is: what can one expect from bourgeois reformists? Even Marx considered the right to work inapplicable under capitalism. "The right to work is," he wrote, "in the bourgeois sense, an absurdity, a miserable, pious wish. But behind the right to work stands the power over capital: behind the power over capital, the appropriation of the means of production, their subjection to the associated working class and, therefore, the abolition of wage labour, of capital and of their mutual relation".⁹ Marx said that this slogan was the indirect expression of the demands of the working-class movement. But since this demand has been put forward by the masses, it is important not to lose the opportunity of exposing the unwillingness and incapability of the capitalist society to provide jobs for all, and to involve bourgeois politicians in discussing this issue. In one of his letters Engels cited an interesting fact in this respect. On May 9, 1884, Bismarck blurted out in the Reichstag that he recognized the right to work. "Incidentally, it takes a Bismarck to do such a stupid thing in face of a labour movement that cannot be held in check even with exceptional laws", Engels said. "In the meantime our people are quite justified in getting him more and more involved in this matter by pressing him for fulfilment", Engels added.¹⁰

A century ago instead of the right to work, the working people received workhouses, national workshops and forced labour colonies. Today, instead of the right to work, they receive—at best—"productive" (for the capitalist) employment, while the number of unemployed is not declining, and at any moment someone out of work can be hired to replace someone who does not suit the boss.

A century ago charity was handed out by chancellors, but today this is done by international officials—the right-wing reformist leaders of the ILO. And they hope to compel the ILO plenary session to make decisions which benefit Big Business. How then can it avoid being plunged even deeper into moral and political crisis? Besides, the right to work is an irreversible reality in the socialist countries and in many socialist-oriented countries belonging to the ILO, and is an example for its other members.

⁹ Karl Marx and Frederick Engels, *Collected Works*, Vol. 10, p. 78.

¹⁰ K. Marx, F. Engels, *Selected Correspondence*, Moscow, Progress Publishers, 1975, p. 352.

If one follows the ILO activities, one is certain to notice that within the leadership there is a growing concern, and even fear, about the necessity of determining the ILO's position on the arms race and its social consequences. The men of the ILO headquarters seem to feel that not tackling this key issue can plunge the ILO into total self-isolation. What makes things even more alarming is that the current ILO leadership has not realized the fact that a correct position on disarmament is a sure way out of the impasse, a way of winning the popular support that the ILO needs so badly. But the leaders of the International Labour Office have a stereotype answer ready: disarmament questions are outside ILO competence, and therefore it is unnecessary for it to define a position. In terms of logic and history this argument, which may seem convincing at first does not stand up.

First, the fact that questions related to the arms race and disarmament are decided outside the ILO is not a reason why it should not have a clear-cut stand. The attainment of the objectives proclaimed in the ILO charter is increasingly being hampered by the arms race, given that so many countries are enmeshed in it. The arms race not only presents the threat of the mass killing of people—most of them the working people—(this alone cannot be ignored by the ILO), but even now it presents itself as a monstrous conspiracy against the working class and all working people: the plunder of the people by the military-industrial complex is accompanied by the trampling under foot of the working people's rights and freedoms. How can the ILO say that the arms race question is outside its competence when the ruling elites of those imperialist countries, involved in the arms race, are pumping more and more money for their war machine from labour and social security funds?

Second, thanks to insistent efforts by the socialist community countries and many newly-free states and progressive unions, actions against the arms race and against militarism have appeared on the agenda of the sessions of the ILO and its agencies. These efforts have ultimately materialized in a series of documents, specifically the decisions of the 65th Session of the ILO General Conference in 1979 on the inadmissibility of the plunder of vast resources by the arms race, above all the nuclear arms race. And, last but not least, an important result achieved through joint action by progressive forces in the ILO was the adoption of the resolution on the economic and social effects of disarmament on June 23, 1981, the first resolution of its kind in ILO history.

This memorable resolution shows that the struggle against outspoken and covert adherents of militarism and reaction within the ILO is truly difficult. One is struck above all by the discrepancy between the high-flown wording of the preamble and the dry and formal style of the "be it resolved" section.

Herein lies the principal conceptual flaw in the approach of the ILO headquarters to defining a position on disarmament and on its socio-economic effects, a position which would be at variance with the interests of the working people who are calling for an end to the arms race, and for using the resources thus saved for improving their life.

The leaders of the International Labour Office suggest merely collecting information from the member-countries on the possible amount of money allocated for public needs were disarmament to be achieved, to see what it all totals up to, and, depending on the total, to draw up specific public assistance programmes.

But progressives in the ILO are demanding that programmes for using potential resources accruing as a result of cuts in arms spending,

for creating new jobs, improving working conditions, and instituting social public measures should be drawn up now.

Progressives in the ILO speak for the people. If the ILO had a programme for changing military spending into public spending, it would be a powerful instrument of pressure on the reactionary militarist forces. It would be a sign that "the fighters for workers' rights are uniting and show the ILO a way out of the crisis."

A programme of this kind drawn up by the ILO would be effective if based on the requirements of economic and social progress. Military production not only deprives the world of the necessary means and resources for peaceful development, but takes jobs away from those industries that are far more capable of creating them.

This is, in fact, the essence of the "political economy" of disarmament. But this is what the ILO leadership fears.

So it should come as no surprise that the reactionaries are getting nervous about the growing popularity of the ideas of detente, the "Helsinki spirit" and the "Madrid atmosphere" in the ILO. The American magazine *Newsweek* admitted recently that US delegates in the ILO are using it not for concluding agreements but for heaping accusations on the USSR. These futile tactics, the magazine wrote, do not change the Soviet position. The signing of documents (the ILO convention—R.P.) is one aspect of the disintegration, and in each individual instance, the demoralization of the West.¹¹

In these admissions—somewhat hysterical as they are—the progressive forces can hear a confirmation of the effectiveness of their policy of the past three decades, towards equality and peaceful cooperation with all countries in dealing with labour problems. As if reaffirming all this, the Declaration of the USSR Council of Ministers issued April 12, 1984 stated: "The Soviet Union will continue to take an active part in the work of international organizations."

At the 70th Session of the ILO General Conference, which met recently in Geneva, the delegations of the socialist countries worked to direct the conference towards genuinely protecting the working people's rights in a world of peace and social justice, in keeping with the ILO charter, with the aim of drawing up a convention on the right to work, and of making other important political decisions.

But the reactionaries in the ILO have taken advantage of their majority to muster up all their forces to torpedo the resolution initiated by the socialist countries' delegates on democratizing the ILO setup and its methods. Instead of concentrating on serious problems of real concern to the working people, the pro-imperialist elements in the ILO launched yet another anti-Soviet and anti-socialist campaign in a bid to interfere in the domestic affairs of the socialist countries. At the end of the Session a report was circulated in the ILO issued by the notorious "commission" investigating the "Polish issue", whose recommendations are in fact a programme for restoring capitalism in Poland.

The Session demonstrated that the reactionary forces in the ILO are still as interested as ever in maintaining the crisis situation in the ILO which, having a membership of 151 countries, has so far failed to become a universal organization because it ignores the radical difference in the socio-economic and juridical systems of its members. All things considered, no end to the crisis yet seems in sight.

¹¹ *Newsweek*, March 5, 1984, p. 4.

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INTERNATIONAL

CPSU-CPCZ SYMPOSIUM ON CADRES POLICY

Moscow VOPROSY ISTORII KPSS in Russian No 10, Oct 84 pp 142-146

[Article by A. I. Gorshkov, candidate in historical sciences: "Cadre Policy of the CPSU and CPCZ Under Conditions of the Scientific-Technical Revolution"]

[Text] The Soviet-Czechoslovak symposium which was held 19-20 June at the Institute of Marxism-Leninism under the CPSU Central Committee was devoted to this problem.

Professor P. A. Rodionov, doctor of historical sciences and first deputy director of the IML under the CPSU Central Committee, opened the symposium and presented a speech on "The Cadre Policy of the Party and its Implementation as a Priority Condition for the Constant Growth of the Role of the CPSU in the Life of Developed Socialist Society." He analyzed and generalized the historical experience of the CPSU in the theoretical development and practical implementation of cadre policy and comprehensively examined its most important aspects at the current stage and with consideration of the requirements of the NTR [scientific-technical revolution].

The entire course of building socialism in the USSR, CzSSR and the other socialist countries, stressed the speaker, has confirmed the historical correctness of V. I. Lenin, who pointed out that work with the cadres is one of the primary functions of the ruling communist party and a most important condition for the successful fulfillment of its management role. This function is undergoing further multi-aspectual development at the current stage of socialist and communist construction. The creative realization of Leninist principles for evaluating, selecting and placing the cadres comprises the inviolable basis for the cadre policy of the CPSU. The responsibility of the cadres for precise and rhythmic work in each sector of economic and cultural construction and for the strict fulfillment of plans and socialist duties takes on particular significance under conditions of the NTR.

The effectiveness of social management, and the successful fulfillment of ever broader and more complex problems in the country's economic, social and cultural development depend to a large degree on the theoretical preparation and political training, the competence and organizational talents of cadre managers, as well as on their ability to work with people. We must also consider the fact that the cadres, particularly those in management positions in the party and the state, have a great influence on the formulation of the political line in

various spheres of social life. The personal qualities of managers influence to a large degree the attitude of the masses toward the organs of social management and the attitude toward their authority. This is why the party demands that in resolving cadre questions, attention be given to the entire totality of political, work and moral qualities of the worker: his high ideological-political and moral qualities; his skills as an organizer and educator; a broad world outlook and professional competency; a knowledge of the tendencies and directions of current scientific-technical progress; the ability to apply in practice the principles of scientific organization of labor, to consider needs which are arising, to see the future, to be maximally receptive to all that is new, leading and progressive; the capacity to find and effectively utilize the means and methods of supervision and management in such a way as to, in V. I. Lenin's words, to give the greatest and strongest results with the least expenditure of effort.¹ Life has shown us again and again that it is only those managers that possess the indicated qualities who end up in high positions and achieve success in their work.

The speaker noted that the CPSU has stepped up work with the cadres at the all-party and all-state level. The high degree of communist consciousness and socio-political activity of the Soviet people and the flourishing of science, education and culture which have created the most favorable conditions for comprehensive development of the personality at the stage of mature socialism, have given rise to new possibilities for providing all the spheres of social activity with well-trained cadres.

Thanks to the implementation of the measures worked out by the CPSU, vital sectors of party, state and economic management work have been strengthened by experienced organizers who are dedicated to the cause of the party and who enjoy the support and respect of the working masses. The CPSU sees its inexhaustable source for promotion of the cadres in the working class, in the kolkhoz peasantry, in the specialists in various sectors of the national economy, and primarily in the leaders and innovators in production. The advancement of the best of these to management work clearly characterizes those deep positive shifts which have taken place in our socialist society. Workers and kolkhoz farmers are ever more approaching workers in engineering-technical labor not only by their level of culture, but also by their professional level of training. This creates previously unheard of conditions for improving work with the cadres and for replenishing them. The possibility of selecting such cadres as current scientific-technical and social progress requires for all sectors of building communism is becoming ever more realistic, as is the creation of such a system of working with these cadres which would maximally meet the requirements of the present day.

The party approaches the education and training of cadres in the spirit of Lenin's directives. This is a complex and continuous process which requires the systematic and multi-faceted work of all the party organizations. The

¹Cf. Lenin, V. I. "Polnoye sobraniye sochineniy" [Collected Words], Vol 9, p 208.

present system of preparing the cadres and increasing their level of training has been tested by time and has proven its effectiveness.

In fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the party organizations have accumulated rich experience in the matter of implementing cadres policy. New and effective forms and methods of work have been confirmed which make it possible to improve the practice of study, selection, placement and training management party, soviet, farm, professional union, and Komsomol workers.

Recognizing that which has already been done, the CPSU bases its position on the fact that the selection, placement and training of cadres has been and remains the main link in the organizational activity of the party organizations, and that the significance of this work under current conditions is ever increasing. This is conditioned by two circumstances. First, the party has completed huge theoretical work on studying the problems and relations in a mature socialist society, and at present questions of a management and organizational character are at the forefront of its practical activity. Secondly, the emphasis on labor effectiveness increases, as we have already noted, the requirements set for managers, for their political and work qualities, for their capabilities, their moral authority, and their right to head a certain sector or collective.

An important condition is the ability of the party organs and organizations to create an effective system of work with the cadres under conditions of the NTR in accordance with Leninist principles and the requirements of the 26th Party Congress and subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee. "In work with the cadres," stressed comrade K. U. Chernenko at the April (1984) Plenum of the party Central Committee, "as in no other sector, it is important to have a precise and clearly thought out system. Here neither frequent removability nor any ossification of the personnel make-up may be tolerated."²

The task of further increasing the level of ideological and organizational provision of plans for communist construction and the management of this construction, continued P. A. Rodionov, presupposes primarily the continued improvement in the cadres policy of the CPSU. It must keenly catch the new requirements for formulation of cadres which would be capable of successfully solving new, more extensive and more complex problems. Today the comprehensive and scientific approach to all aspects of cadres policy is taking on ever greater significance. An objective evaluation of the workers is necessary, an evaluation of the results of their practical activity and their capacities. Cadres should be selected with consideration for the peculiarities of specific spheres of activity. In evaluating the political, work and moral qualities of managers and specialists, it is necessary to consider public opinion and to practice discussion of the qualifications of candidates proposed for management positions. This is conditioned by the general process of further democratization of our life. Work on certification of the cadres, a system of competition and other

² "Materialy Plenuma Tsentral'nogo Komiteta KPSS 10 aprelya 1984 goda," [Materials of the Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, 10 April 1984], Moscow, 1984, p 20.

democratic methods of cadres selection and placement which have entered practical application all need to be improved. At the same time, the positive experience which has been accumulated in this regard has not yet been everywhere promulgated.

The atmosphere of trust in the cadres which has been created within the party has a favorable effect on their stability. This allows people to work creatively and to reveal their capacities in full measure. At the same time, the dynamism which is inherent in our society presupposes a systematic renewal in the make-up of the managerial staff, a constant influx of fresh young forces into their ranks—people who acutely sense the spirit of the times, who understand and are capable of solving new problems and evaluating new possibilities. It is important to formulate the matter in such a way that the prospective worker manifests his capabilities and talents in full measure, that he gain experience and pass through all the necessary stages of growth. This is the essence of the art of working with the cadres—to be able to correctly determine the potential possibilities of each manager and to utilize them to the fullest. However, stability of the cadres should in no instance be achieved due to tolerance for workers who are weak or who have not proven themselves to be trustworthy. The atmosphere of trust and a benevolent attitude toward the cadres not only does not negate, but rather presupposes high requirements set for them.

In conclusion P. A. Rodionov stressed the fact that cadres policy is today one of the basic problems requiring close study and deep and comprehensive analysis. The study of questions related to cadres policy must be tied in with specific conditions and problems to be solved, as well as with a comprehensive examination of party activity itself. The task of scientists consists not only of defining the new tendencies, phenomena and facts in the work, but also of generalizing them for the purpose of drawing the necessary conclusions and giving practical recommendations.

In his speech entitled "The Place of Basic Theoretical Questions on Cadres Policy in Working Out a Concept of Developed Socialism," Section Chief of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism of the CPCZ Central Committee, Professor I. Shedivy examined a number of directions for increasing the effectiveness of work with the cadres. He noted that at the current stage of social development there are increasing requirements for cadres managers and for their abilities to manage, to lead, and to train and organize workers for the fulfillment of tasks within the economic and social program of the party. As stressed at the 16th CPCZ Congress, those workers who responsibly and bravely fulfill the tasks set before them should receive the full support of party organs and organizations. The basic criterion for the evaluation of political maturity, professional preparation and organizational capabilities of the manager must be the results of his work, which brings benefit to socialist society.

The speaker noted that the CPCZ has done much in the field of cadres preparation and training. The social and age composition of party, state and economic management organs has improved, and the overall political and professional level of their workers has risen. Considering the growing tasks of economic

development in the country, it is necessary to make broader use of the creative capacities of the working class, the cooperative farmers and the intelligentsia and to significantly improve the quality of cadres work.

The June (1983) Plenum of the CPCZ Central Committee gave much attention to work with the cadres which directly affects the development of scientific-technical progress. It was noted at the plenum that cadres policy must be closely tied in with the solution of problems in intensification of the country's national economy.

Further the speaker dealt with the question of the increasing role of the working class in implementing the scientific-technical revolution and in the further development of socialist society.

The effectiveness of cadres policy, continued the speaker, depends primarily on how well provision is made for the preparation and training of such cadres which are capable of attaining a new and higher level in any sector and in any matter. Improvement of work with the cadres must be combined with the improvement of the entire economic management mechanism.

In his speech, Pro-rector of the Academy of Social Sciences under the CPSU Central Committee and Doctor of Historical Sciences, Professor A. M. Korolev characterized the system of preparation and advanced training of managers of party and soviet cadres as it has arisen in our country. He gave primary attention to the experience of formulating managers who have mastered effective management methods and who are capable of skillfully solving the present and prospective problems in the development of society. The current party, soviet and economic management cadres, noted the speaker, must be well acquainted with the objective laws of political, economic and social development. They must constantly improve their moral, ideological, as well as professional level and closely tie in their theoretical knowledge with practical application.

A. M. Korolev illuminated the experience of training and retraining of party, soviet and ideological cadres in the AON [Academy of Social Sciences] under the CPSU Central Committee and the Institute for Advanced Training of Party and Soviet Management Workers. The system of teaching which exists here gives fundamental knowledge in the sphere of Marxist-Leninist theory and helps to study the rich experience of the CPSU and the content and methods of party management of various aspects of development in Soviet society.

One of the important directions in the educational process is the formulation of a current type of economic thinking in the student. As the June (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee stressed, the economic thinking of the modern manager must be aimed at increasing the effectiveness of social production, at accelerating scientific-technical progress, at initiative and socialist enterprise, at increasing responsibility and creatively seeking out means leading to the best ultimate national economic result with the least possible expenditure.

The AON under the CPSU Central Committee has developed the practice of on-going cooperation of its departments with the party committees and the joint

implementation of scientific-practical seminars and conferences. The presentations which are made to students on a regular basis by leaders of the party and the Soviet government, as well as leading scientists and specialists, are of inestimable value in increasing the moral-theoretical level of the educational process and the entire work of the academy.

In his report entitled "Increasing Requirements for the Cadres in Improving Plan Management of the National Economy," Executive of the Slovak Communist Party Central Committee Apparatus and Doctor of Sciences I. Galushka stressed that the increased requirements for managers are determined by the fact that they determine to a significant degree the increased effectiveness of the segments of economic management which they head.

The increased requirements for cadres presupposes first of all a constant increase in the level of their political training and professional qualities, as well as a close unity of these two aspects. The high political consciousness of the manager must be inseparable from his ability to fulfill the tasks set by the communist party on schedule and as effectively as possible. Practical experience has shown that there may be two extremes encountered in the work of the manager: some overestimate the existing capacities and present goals which cannot be realized, while others underestimate such capacities, which has a negative effect on the growth rate. The experience in the work of the CPSU, the CPCZ and other fraternal parties shows that in order to work out realistic tasks, the management cadres must consider all the advantages of the socialist order which contain the prerequisites for full utilization not only of the existing capacities, but also for the creation of new ones. This ensures an even greater acceleration in social progress. Here it is very important to maximally utilize all the achievements of the natural and technical sciences, as well as the creative development of Marxist-Leninist teachings.

The speaker stressed that under current conditions the training and retraining of the management cadres and work on improving the economic management mechanism must be most closely interrelated.

Professor V. Ya. Bondar', IML section chief on party construction under the CPSU Central Committee and doctor of historical sciences, devoted his speech to the tasks of formulating managers--organizers and teachers of the masses. He sequentially examined a complex of problems associated with the training of management cadres of a new type and stressed the expansion of their political, organizational and educational functions under conditions of accelerating scientific-technical progress.

Modern managers, particularly those working in various sectors of the national economy, noted the speaker, deal with a system of variable relations in the labor collectives. In any sector the manager must devote great attention to socio-political and educational questions. He must be sensitive to people, to their needs and requests. He must actively participate in explaining party policy and must closely correlate economic-organizational and ideological education work. Only in this case can the manager ensure the fulfillment of plans for economic and cultural construction.

V. Ya. Bondar' illuminated the means by which party organizations solve problems of formulating managers as organizers and educators of the labor collectives. He also gave a positive characterization of the forms and methods of such work which have proven themselves, and touched upon some of the shortcomings which still exist in this matter.

Professor of the Department of Management of Socio-Economic Processes of the AON under the CPSU Central Committee and Doctor of Economic Sciences A. M. Omarov explained the current requirements for cadres of economic managers in his presentation, and dealt with their role in improving the management of the national economy. He noted that the present-day steady growth in the political and work qualities of the manager is defined by the necessity of ensuring a close unity between economic and political management. The speaker gave a significant place in his presentation to the moral-psychological qualities of the manager and demonstrated their role in formulating a moral-psychological climate in the labor collective.

Pro-rector of the Sverdlovsk Higher Party School and Candidate in Economic Sciences, Docent V. P. Mazyrin, told of the activity of party organizations in the Urals on formulating economic thought in management personnel and in all workers. This thought corresponds to the current stage of socialist and communist construction. Experience has shown that it is necessary to increase the moral-theoretical level of economic education of the workers, to develop the management of this education, to improve the coordination in activity of different organizations engaged in economic education, and to vary its forms and methods for different groups of workers.

In her presentation, IML Scientific Worker under the CPCZ Central Committee and Candidate in Sciences V. Urbanova dealt with questions of training cadres for the national economy under conditions of scientific-technical progress. She gave primary attention to a description of cadres of the current type, to the tasks in improving their selection and placement, to the criteria for evaluating their activity and their moral-political and professional training, and to the problem of cadres stabilization and timely renewal.

The speaker examined the questions of party management of the training and re-training of cadres, told of the forms and methods of work by the party organs and organizations with the cadres, and stressed that the party as the guiding political force bears the responsibility for those who occupy management positions in society and in the national economy and for how they handle their assigned tasks. However, the latter does not mean that the party committees and organizations must make crucial decisions for the appropriate state and economic management organs or replace them. The party develops cadres policy, outlines measures for its realization, and implements political management of society.

In her report, Senior Scientific Worker at the IML under the CPSU Central Committee and Candidate in Historical Sciences N. D. Okonova generalized the work experience of primary party organizations on increasing the role of the engineering-technical cadres in developing the activity of the labor collectives. She noted that the systematic certification of specialists, their competition

according to personal creative plans, the selection, education and training of mid-level cadres, and the inclusion of the NTR into the system of socio-political activity facilitate the increased effectiveness of engineering-technical labor, the further development of the creative activity of specialists, and the intensification of their organizational role in the labor collectives.

M. Z. Khafizov, docent in the department of party construction at the Gorky Higher Party School and candidate in historical sciences, devoted his presentation to the peculiarities of training management cadres in the agro-industrial complex. He said that the party organizations of the agro-industrial associations have accumulated extensive experience in the sphere of cadres policy. A precise system of work with the cadres has been created which makes it possible to ensure a high level of management over the agrarian sector of the national economy. The main point in this system is the constant improvement of the qualitative make-up of managers and specialists at kolkhozes and sovkhozes, their stability, and the creation of a reserve of managers drawn from the ranks of specialists having experience in party, economic management and social work.

Senior Scientific Worker of the IML under the CPSU Central Committee and Candidate in Historical Sciences V. Ya. Morgunov spoke of the formulation of a scientific-Marxist-Leninist ideology, current economic thinking, socialist matter-of-factness, and high ideological-moral qualities in the management cadres. He stressed that the unified mastery of the theory and method of Marxism-Leninism and the ability to apply revolutionary teachings in practical work on improving developed socialism makes managers of all ranks active bearers of party policy and skilled organizers and educators of the working masses.

Deputy Section Head of the IML under the CPCZ and Candidate in Sciences Ya. Kreychi examined the most important directions in the cadres policy of the CPCZ in the sphere of science. Having characterized the changes which have taken place in this sphere during the years of socialist construction in Czechoslovakia and having noted the positive tendencies in the preparation of scientific cadres, the speaker stressed the fact that at present one of the most important tasks is the improvement in the quality of their scientific-research activity. This requires a systematic approach and concentration of forces on the development of the main problems, an improvement in the organization of scientific work and an increase in its effectiveness, as well as close ties of the managers of scientific collectives with the party organizations. Ya. Kreychi also touched upon the main tasks in training and preparing the cadres of the socialist intelligentsia which stem from the decisions of the 16th Party Congress and subsequent plenums of the CPCZ Central Committee.

In his presentation, Chairman of the Party Construction Sector of the Institute of Party History under the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee--a branch of the IML under the CPSU Central Committee--and Doctor of Historical Sciences V. F. Shevchenko spoke of the need and the specific means for further improving the forms and methods of activity of party organizations on the selection, placement and training of cadres in production and scientific-production associations.

The report by Chairman of the Sector on Party Construction of the IML under the CPSU Central Committee and Candidate in Historical Sciences A. V. Samosudov was devoted to the system of work with the cadres which has been formed within the CPSU, as well as the experience in improving its individual segments in light of the new requirements for cadres at the stage of mature socialism and the scientific-technical revolution. Specifically, the speaker touched upon the need for more complete consideration of the effect of the management mechanism on the formation of the professional qualities of the manager.

Senior Scientific Worker of the IML under the CPSU Central Committee and Candidate in Historical Sciences T. V. Porfir'yeva explained the effect of the social environment on the personality of the manager and noted that this influence depends in great part on how consistently the socialist collectivist principles are realized in the given environment (in the labor collective of social organizations). The interrelations which have been formed between the people reflect the moral standards of socialist society.

The exchange of opinions between the Soviet and Czechoslovak scientists facilitated the generalization of experience accumulated by the CPSU and the CPCZ on questions of cadres policy of the ruling Marxist-Leninist parties under conditions of the scientific-technical revolution.

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INTERNATIONAL

BLOC SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE ON DEFENSE OF SOCIALIST REVOLUTIONS

Moscow VOPROSY ISTORII KPSS in Russian No 10, Oct 84 pp 146-149

[Article by G. S. Azimov, doctor of historical sciences, and V. I. Miller, candidate of historical sciences: "Defending the Conquests of the Socialist Revolution"]

[Text] An international scientific conference devoted to this topic was held in Baku. It was organized by the USSR Academy of Sciences Scientific Council on the General Problem of "The History of the Great October Socialist Revolution," the Azerbaijan SSR Academy of Sciences and the Problems Commission for Multilateral Cooperation of Academies of Sciences of the Socialist Countries "History of the Great October and Subsequent Socialist Revolutions." Scientist-historians from the PRB, HPR, SRV, GDR, Cuba, MPR, PPR, USSR and CzSSR participated in the conference.

First Secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee K. M. Bagirov participated in the work of the conference plenary session. First Secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee R. E. Mekhtiyev presented the welcoming speech to the scientists, and reminded them of Lenin's position regarding the fact that the successful construction of a new society and its defense requires close fraternal international union. This union, headed by the Russian proletariat, was formed back in the years of the civil war. The Great Patriotic War gave outstanding examples of internationalism in the struggle against the common enemy--fascism. This union became even stronger in the years of post-war socialist construction. The duty of scientist-historians, said the speaker, is to befittingly reflect in their works the development and strengthening of internationalism in the defense of socialist conquests, to tell how the traditions of the joint struggle of peoples against their oppressors and against those who encroach on the revolutionary conquests of the workers have been passed down to new generations.

Academician I. I. Mints, chairman of the conference organizing committee and chairman of the Scientific Council and the Problems Commission, presented a speech entitled "Lenin's Ideas on Defending the Conquests of the Revolution and Current Times." The speaker noted the particular importance of the problems of defending the conquests of the socialist revolution which have been submitted for discussion, and stressed that their current importance is increasing under conditions of the international situation which has become sharply exacerbated at the fault of American imperialism. Having further analyzed the

totality of Lenin's statements on the defense of the socialist revolution, I. I. Mints particularly stressed the Leninist ideal of the "fighting party" and called for the development of a special work which would interpret the content of this Leninist formula. In conclusion, I. I. Mints stressed the historical significance of international unity of the workers in defending the conquests of socialism.

The speech presented by IML [Institute of Marxism-Leninism] Section Chief under the CPSU Central Committee, Doctor of Historical Sciences A. M. Sovokin, was devoted to the topic of "Leninist Teachings on the Defense of the Socialist Homeland--An Inalienable Part of the Theory of Socialist Revolution." He noted that the classics in Marxism-Leninism pointed out that the coming revolution will inevitably clash with the external and internal counterrevolution, and that the proletariat must prepare itself for this. Even F. Engels recognized the possibility of "defensive wars" of the already victorious socialism against the bourgeoisie of other countries. In 1916, writing in his work entitled "The Military Program of the Proletarian Revolution," V. I. Lenin formulated the conclusion that socialism will be victorious "first in one or several countries, and the others will remain bourgeois or pre-bourgeois for some time." Further he wrote: "This must evoke not only friction, but even a direct attempt by the bourgeoisie of other countries to defeat the victorious proletariat of the socialist state. In these cases," he pointed out, "war on our part would be legal and righteous."¹ Lenin reiterated this conclusion about the necessity of preparing for a revolutionary war already after October, speaking at the 7th Congress of the RKP(b) [Russian Communist Party (of Bolsheviks)]. In preparing armed forces for overthrowing the rule of the exploiters, the Bolshevik party considered the possibility of later using these forces for defending the state of the victorious proletariat. The armed forces of the revolution created by the Bolshevik party in the course of preparing for the uprising comprised the first army detachments of worker-peasant rule, and the protection of the revolutionary conquests by the victorious proletariat was one of the most important aspects in the activity of the young Soviet state.

The speech presented by Chairman of the Department of CPSU History of the Military-Political Academy imeni V. I. Lenin, Doctor of Historical Sciences Professor N. R. Pankratov, was devoted to the development of Leninist teachings on the defense of the achievements of socialism in the documents of the CPSU and the fraternal parties. With the formation of a world system of socialism, he said, the effect of the law regarding the need for defending the socialist Homeland as formulated by V. I. Lenin has spread to all the socialist countries and to the system of socialism as a whole. This new position was reflected in the Declaration of the Conference of Representatives of Communist and Workers' Parties of the Socialist Countries, which was held in November of 1957. Here, the defense of the conquests of socialism against the encroachment of foreign and domestic enemies was placed on par with the other vital laws of the socialist revolution and socialist construction. A special place in the documents of the Marxist-Leninist parties, the speaker continued, belongs to the questions of strengthening the international unity of the countries of the socialist alliance. In the difficult periods which the countries of socialism have undergone, international cooperation in the defense of socialist conquests has

¹ Lenin, V. I. "Polnoye sobraniye sochineniy," [Collected Works], Vol 30, p 133.

proven to be that strong and irrepressible force which has blocked the path of internal and external counterrevolution.

Corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences Yu. A. Polyakov presented a speech entitled "International Imperialism--the Chief Organizer in the Struggle Against Socialist Revolutions." He noted that the bourgeois propagandists like to reproach communists for engaging in the "export" of revolution. This affirmation does not correspond to the truth. In reality we are witnessing the "export" of counterrevolution organized by international imperialism, primarily by the USA. The speaker noted certain specific traits of this "export": the unification of external and internal counterrevolutionary forces; the reactionary character of the tasks and purposes of these powers; the predatory actions of the "exporters" of counterrevolution, and finally the existence of a strong ideological cover-up of intervention in the internal affairs of sovereign states. In conclusion the speaker noted that although the policy of "export" of counterrevolution brings success to international reaction in a number of cases, in the main directions of world development this policy inevitably and regularly suffers defeat.

The speeches presented by scientists from countries of the socialist alliance occupied a leading place in the work of the conference. By their theematics, these speeches may be divided into several groups. The first group was comprised of speeches and reports devoted to lessons in the defense of socialist revolutions. Thus, Vice-President of the MPR Academy of Sciences, Academician Sh. Natsagdorzh, told of Mongolian experience in defending the conquests of the revolution. Honorary Chairman of the SRV Committee on Social Sciences and Foreign Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences Nguyen Khan Toan; Deputy Director of the Institute of KON SRV History Pham Suam Nam and Chief of the History Department of the Cuban Academy of Sciences Institute of Social Sciences F. Peres-Gusman also devoted their speeches to the peculiarities of defending socialist conquests in their countries and to the application of Soviet experience in these efforts. These presentations stressed the close connection between solving the problems of socialist construction and defending the conquests of the revolution. They also noted the important role of proletarian internationalism in defending socialism.

The second group was comprised of speeches by foreign conference participants and dealing with means of overcoming crisis situations, particularly those arising in the active actions of internal and external counterrevolution in Hungary in the mid-50's, in Czechoslovakia in the late 60's, and in Poland in the early 80's. Section Chief of the Institute of Party History under the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, Candidate in Historical Sciences K. Urban presented a speech on the topic of "Crisis and Consolidation in Hungary (1956-58)." First Deputy Director of the IML under the CPCZ Central Committee and Czechoslovakian Academy of Sciences Corresponding Member I. Krempa spoke on "The Crisis of 1968 and Overcoming It. Conclusions and Lessons." Polish United Workers Party Central Committee Member and Deputy Director of the Institute of Basic Problems of Marxism-Leninism of the Polish United Workers Party Central Committee, Doctor of Historical Sciences Professor A. Dobeshevski and his colleague at the same institute, Candidate of Historical Sciences M. Shishko prepared a speech on "The Socio-Political Prerequisites of Counterrevolution in Poland (1944-1947 and 1980-1981)." These speeches stressed the

fact that an objective regularity is the leading role of the Marxist-Leninist party in defending socialist conquests. The great importance of fraternal international aid for the cause of socialism during the crisis periods was also noted.

The speeches presented by Candidate of Historical Sciences Kh. Girtsza (GDR), "Application of Criteria of Comparative Analysis of Revolutionary Processes in Studying Methods of Resolving the Military Question by European Socialist Revolutions," and by Bulgarian scientists--Candidate of Philosophical Sciences, Docent Y. Vlakhov, "The Inseparable Unity of Patriotic and International Duty in the Functions of the Bulgarian Peoples Army" and Candidate of Historical Sciences K. N. Andonov, "The Formulation of the Bulgarian Peoples Army (9 September 1944-1946)"--were devoted to problems of military construction in the countries of the socialist alliance. The topic of the speech presented by Chief of the SRV Institute of Military History, Lt-General Hoang Phuong was "The Armed Forces of the Vietnamese People in the Cause of Defending the Achievements of the August Revolution."

In the course of all the socialist revolutions, there was a regularity which was first manifested in the years of the civil war in our country: the stability of the order which is established as a result of the revolution depends primarily on the support of the workers. A. Garcia, Cuban scientific candidate of historical sciences, devoted his speech entitled "The Role of Committees for the Defense of the Revolution in Protecting the Conquests of Socialism" to this topic. He specifically pointed out that the form of committees for the defense of the revolution, which was first used in Cuba, is presently being successfully used in South Yemen, in Nicaragua, and in a number of other countries.

A number of speeches by Soviet sciences were devoted to the historiography of the problem. Doctor of Historical Sciences, Professor Yu. I. Korablev presented a speech on "Lenin's Legacy on the Problem of Defending Revolutionary Conquests: Summaries and Prospects for Study." Having noted that in recent decades there has been increased attention given in Soviet historiography to the study of Lenin's legacy on questions of defending revolutionary conquests, he further stressed that the need has arisen for developing special works on the Leninist concept of civil war and on the historical experience of the CPSU in defending the conquests of the socialist revolution in 1917-1920. In conclusion the speaker indicated that the problem of defending the conquests of socialism has long ago gone beyond the boundaries of a single country, and has become a component part of the problem of strengthening the unity and cooperation of socialist countries and their joint struggle against the aggressive intrigues of imperialism. In connection with this, the ideas of V. I. Lenin regarding the international character of defending the conquests of socialism are of current importance. The speech presented by Chairman of the Department of Scientific Communism at the Military-Political Academy imeni V. I. Lenin, Doctor of Historical Sciences and Professor V. F. Samoylenko was devoted to a special examination of this problem.

Professor V. P. Naumov, doctor of historical sciences, examined certain outcomes of the study of this topic. Having pointed out the considerable success

of Soviet historians in studying the history of the civil war and imperialist intervention, he listed a number of problems which require further in-depth study (the history of the partisan movement in the period of the civil war, the Bolshevik party struggle for liberation of the petty bourgeois urban masses from the influence of conciliatory parties, etc.).

Several speeches examined the basic factors in defending socialist conquests. Thus, Doctor of Historical Sciences Professor N. N. Azovtsev convincingly showed that the armed struggle is one of the main forms of defending the victorious revolution. Doctor of Historical Sciences, Professor A. Ya. Manusevich presented a speech on "International Solidarity of Workers—One of the Factors in Defending Revolutionary Conquests." The speech presented by Candidate of Philosophical Sciences, Docent A. A. Shirman (Kiev) examined the role of the ideological factor in defending socialist revolutions. Having noted that the defense of the conquests of socialism is essentially a specific manifestation of the class struggle, he further pointed out that the ideological defense of conquests of socialist revolutions organically combines propaganda and counter-propaganda. The basic directions of ideological work in this sphere are, first of all, the formulation of a clear understanding of the necessity and class character of this defense in the people's masses and in the revolutionary army; secondly, the counteraction of efforts by the counter-revolutionary forces to disorient and disunify the defenders of socialism, and thirdly—the ideological effect on the enemies of socialism—on the armed forces and population of the imperialist states, as well as on the neutral and non-aligned countries. The purpose of such action is to bring the truth about socialism and its peace-loving foreign policy to the masses and to expose the aggressive policies of imperialism.

Doctor of historical Sciences, Professor G. A. Trukan presented a speech on the significance of the Great Patriotic War as an instance and an example of the defense of the conquests of socialism. Two speeches—presented by Doctor of Philosophical Sciences, Professor N. I. Khmary and by Candidate in Historical Sciences Kh.-M. Ibragimbeyli—were devoted to the criticism of bourgeois and revisionist falsifications of historical experience in the defense of revolutionary conquests.

Azerbaijan scientists also presented several speeches. Academician A. S. Sumbatzade of the AzSSR Academy of Sciences spoke on the topic "B. I. Lenin and the Defense of Revolutionary Conquests in the Republics of the Soviet East." In this speech he analyzed Lenin's articles, letters and telegrams devoted to the defense of socialism in the Transcaucuses, Central Asia and Kazakhstan. The speeches presented by AzSSR Academy of Sciences Academician P. A. Azizbekova and Doctor of Historical Sciences, Professor G. S. Azimov were dedicated to the heroic struggle of the Baku commune and its role in defending the conquests of the Great October. A number of other presentations by Azerbaijan scientists were also presented.

The speeches presented at the conference evoked lively discussion, in which a number of the theses presented by the speakers were further developed. Thus, Vice-President of the Latvian SSR Academy of Sciences and Academician of the Latvian Academy of Sciences A. A. Drizul devoted his report to the

history of one of the first revolutionary formations--the Latvian infantry division. Many of the speeches presented at the conference discussed questions of the economic policy of the socialist state during the period of most acute struggle with counterrevolution.

Candidate of Historical Sciences S. Lopatnyuk (PPR) illuminated the peculiarities of the struggle against the forces of counterrevolution in the PPR during the crisis period in the early 80's.

A number of current questions dealing with the defense of socialist conquests, the struggle against counterrevolution, and proletarian and socialist internationalism were also touched upon in other presentations.

The result of the conference's work was the unanimous adoption of recommendations outlining the direction of further joint research on the problem discussed at the conference.

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INTERNATIONAL

ATTEMPTS TO 'AMERICANIZE' SWEDEN, 'UNDERMINE NEUTRALITY' SEEN

Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 37, 7-13 Sep 84 pp 12-13

[Article by Daniil Kraminov: "Our Neighbors on the Other Side of the Sea"]

[Excerpt] Sweden (territory -- 449,964 square kilometers, population -- 8.3 million) is a highly developed industrial country which has followed a policy of neutrality in the international arena for more than 150 years. It has not fought a war since 1814 and avoids participation in military alliances and blocs. The present Social Democratic Government emphasizes its desire to follow this policy in relation to other states, but rightist forces in the country are increasingly pushing Sweden toward NATO, forcing it to participate in the political actions of this bloc which are dictated by the aggressive imperialist circles of the United States and directed against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. Attempts to involve Sweden in NATO military plans and preparations are becoming more intense. For this reason the struggle between pro-American, pro-NATO forces and the advocates of true neutrality, peace, international cooperation, and good-neighbor relations with the socialist countries located on the other side of the Baltic Sea has become acute in Sweden in recent times.

The Swedes I met during my recent trip to Stockholm showed a heightened interest in a person who had lived among them several decades ago. They invariably asked me how the city looked to me after being gone so long, and I always assured them that it had changed less than any other European capital. In fact, Stockholm, which spreads out over 14 rocky islands, has preserved its former look, kept Gamla Stan (the Medieval city around the royal palace on a hill) untouched as a living museum, and has not permitted architects and builders to crowd its marvelous parks or distort the city's attractive overall appearance with impersonal concrete, steel, and glass boxes. Rising high above its roofs are still the golden domes of the city hall and the cupolas of churches with Gothic steeples, not the ugly towers of high-rise buildings. All the construction "innovations" -- linearity, rectangularity, and height -- are located outside the boundaries of old Stockholm, as are the enormous "superstores"; and the outlying areas of Stockholm are just as monotonous as the outlying areas of any large European or American city.

"But what about the center of town? What can you say about the new center?" I was asked.

In the very center of Stockholm, which used to be attractive with its straight, beautiful streets and small squares, typically American buildings for banks, insurance companies, and industrial and law offices have grown up to meet the needs of international business. They moved or tore down the old buildings and turned Seigel Square, which once was cozy and cheerful, into an enormous rectangular pit surrounded by the chic windows of rich stores. Almost next to it a far-reaching tunnel for automobiles has been cut into the rock. New subway lines have also been laid in the rock.

"But what strikes your eye most?"

"All the foreigners, above all Americans. You hear their speech not only in restaurants and stores, but also on the street. Sometimes it seems that I am in an American city."

My friends would greet these words with understanding laughter, and then sigh in agreement:

"Yes, there are noticeably more foreigners, and you can no longer call Sweden a country of one nation such as it was 10 or 15 years ago. For the first time in its long history Stockholm has in the last two or three years undergone ethnic and racial disorders. As for the Americans, they only fill our streets in the summer. With the almost criminal strength of the dollar compared to our kroner -- you pay eight kroners for one dollar -- it is easier for them to spend their vacation in our country than at home, and take our goods, bought at low prices and also with a large tax discount, back to America."

More knowledgeable people add some specific facts:

"It is true that the number of foreigners or semi-foreigners has passed one million for the first time, and that is a lot out of eight million inhabitants. And their number is growing rapidly. As for the Americans, you can say that they try to come here not only during the vacation season, but also in other seasons. American corporations are intensively seizing economic positions in our country and they have already bought or built more than 300 enterprises in Sweden, chiefly in the ultramodern sectors of industry. American capital is actively penetrating large Swedish companies and banks."

To the biting question of a guest, who had called attention to all the advertisements, signs, and notices in English and to the plainly oppressive influence of American movies in theaters and especially on television -- the question was "Isn't the Swedish capital becoming Americanized?" -- I received this unconfident objection:

"Of course there is no question of Americanization, but as for the oppressive influence of American films in our theaters and on television, you are right."

But knowledgeable people added:

"Out of every 10 movies that Swedes see, four are made in America and the rest of the world, including the steadily weakening Swedish movie industry, accounts for the other six. To some extent our schools are being Americanized. English has become the second required language, after Swedish."

The people I talked with were especially interested in a guest's opinion of the current situation in the country and demanded that it be compared with the past I knew about, when the country, in a very difficult time for Sweden, came together to defend its neutrality and preserve its position not only in Scandinavia, but also in Europe. Working as a TASS correspondent at that time, I knew quite a bit about the domestic situation in Sweden and about its foreign policy; but now my knowledge was limited basically to what people in Stockholm told me.

The Rejected Hand

Of course, the present time cannot be compared with the difficult war and postwar years, but as I was told -- and the information I collected confirmed this -- Sweden is today in a difficult economic situation also, and it continues to grow worse. Returning to power after a short interruption, O. Palme's Social Democratic government called on all parties to establish broad interparty cooperation in order to overcome the economic crisis and reduce unemployment, which had reached a record level. The "extended hand policy," as speakers christened it, was rejected by the bourgeois parties. Moreover, after rejecting the "extended hand," they undertook a bitter struggle against the government. In economic area, in particular, they forced the government to reduce spending for social needs, cut allowances for pensioners and large families, and reduce appropriations for education. The bourgeois parties -- the Moderate Coalition (formerly it was simply called the "right"), the Center (in those days it was an agrarian party called the Peasant Union), and the People's Party -- attacked the so-called "Funds of Working People," which are formed primarily to overcome difficulties caused by the scientific-technical revolution. Not restricting themselves to struggle in the Riksdag (Parliament), they called in capitalists, industrialists, bankers, businessmen, and other well-to-do people from throughout the country and for the first time in history led them onto the streets of Stockholm: 70,000 bourgeois took part in the political protest demonstration against the "Funds of Working People." These elegant citizens were not above carrying slogans demanding "freedom" for Swedish business, cheap posters slandering the present government, the ruling Social Democratic Worker Party, and the trade unions that stand behind it, and appeals to "put an end to the prime minister's dictatorship."

The most reactionary and militant Moderate Coalition, which in Sweden is often simply called the "Moderate," has declared real war on the present government. Its leaders are trying to discredit the Social Democratic Worker Party politically by ascribing non-existent plans to it and giving it absurd labels. The "moderates" are directing special efforts to compromising

Prime Minister O. Palme, the leader of the Social Democrats, above all. They accuse him of the most horrible crimes -- from arbitrary illegality to dictatorship. The accusations are spread and repeated by the bourgeois press, 80 percent of which is in the hands of the rich people's parties. The other mass information media, which are entirely and fully dependent on the banks and large corporations, try to keep up with the press.

Attempts to Undermine Neutrality

The government's foreign policy is being subjected to particularly bitter attacks. The government calls for strengthening general security instead of the idea of "mutual deterrence," and condemns the theory of the "pre-emptive strike" and the idea, propagated by Washington, of "limited nuclear war" in Europe. Despite the talk in the United States and NATO countries close to it about their supposed "lag" in the field of nuclear and conventional arms, the Swedish Government has recognized the approximate balance of armed forces and weapons between the USSR and the United States and between the NATO bloc and the Warsaw Pact Organization a number of times. It has expressed concern about deployment of American nuclear missiles in Western Europe and has spoken in favor of considering the nuclear arsenals of France and England as well in the Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva on medium-range nuclear weapons.

During the days I was in Stockholm I attended a press conference at the Prime Minister's office during which O. Palme announced that together with five other heads of state and government, including I. Ghandi, Prime Minister of India, A. Papandreu, Prime Minister of Greece, and the presidents of Mexico, Argentina, and Tanzania, he was calling on the nuclear powers to freeze their nuclear arsenals. He expressed his hope that this statement would be reviewed by the interested states with the full seriousness that the present situation in the world demands.

Before I left the Swedish capital I was given the Prime Minister's personal statement, which said:

"The idea we are presenting is not a new one. However, the social reaction shows that this idea carries weight and it makes sense to work on it. A large number of nuclear weapons have already been stockpiled and the time has come to turn the arms race around. Public opinion should also be enlisted on issues such as this one. Ultimately, this is the only way we will be able to achieve our goal of beginning to destroy the weapons that threaten our existence." Having pointed out that a nuclear conflict, if it cannot be avoided, will entangle both nuclear and non-nuclear states, O. Palme emphasized: "We have every right to demand a halt to the nuclear arms race."

The "moderates," like their patrons in Washington, do not like the government's support for the idea of a non-nuclear zone in Northern Europe. Like Washington they firmly reject O. Palme's proposal to establish a non-nuclear zone in Central Europe and demand that he leave the independent commission on questions of disarmament and security, which he heads, immediately. The

"moderates" insist that the government take an openly pro-American and also openly anti-Soviet position.

The program which the "moderates" intend to take into the 1985 parliamentary elections puts forward a demand for the "liberation of Eastern Europe," which means overthrowing the socialist order existing there "as a prerequisite to peace." No one since the time of the late J. F. Dulles has dared to propose the idea of "driving communism back to its 1939 borders," except the Swedish "moderates." You cannot help recalling the Krylov fable of the little dog barking at the elephant.

But these "little Swedish dogs," not counting on their own strength, also propose that Sweden reject the policy of neutrality which it has followed for 150 years now and conclude a mutual aid treaty with the NATO bloc. Day after day the press which is close to the "moderates" writes about the advantages of Sweden's joining Western efforts, that is the same NATO bloc, to jointly "insure security." This press also criticizes the Danish Parliament for its refusal to support the American program to turn the European continent into a base of operations for a nuclear missile attack on Eastern Europe.

The bourgeois press and other mass information media of Sweden readily take up anti-Soviet and anti-socialist propaganda campaigns organized or inspired by Washington. Spreading falsehoods and deliberate slander invented by the CIA or the USIA (U. S. Information Agency) their Swedish henchmen deliberately stir up hostility to the neighboring socialist countries.

Especially outstanding in this propaganda effort is the reactionary newspaper SVENSKA DAGBLADT, which as I recall was on the Nazi side from the time they came to power in Germany, and then later supported and glorified their bloody wars of aggression. Only after they were defeated did it change its pro-Nazi position to a pro-American position; the owners went into service for the American monopolies. The anti-Soviet rage of this newspaper sometimes exceeds all bounds of elementary propriety. It is exceeded only by the street newspaper EXPRESSEN, paid for by Americans, which does not let a single day pass without anti-Soviet fabrications. According to knowledgeable people it is not only financed by the CIA, but also supplied with anti-Soviet material by them.

It is true that government circles themselves, especially the military and naval departments, play some part in building up hostility to the Soviet Union. They periodically make a fuss about "Soviet submarines," which supposedly penetrate the fjords or skerries with which the Swedish coast is so rich. Although the state affiliation of the submarines has not been established, the authorities have invariably declared them to be "Soviet," while everyone knows that NATO submarines are constantly in the waters near Sweden. The government sometimes throws oil on the fire of anti-Soviet propaganda by permitting departments subordinate to it to publish "sensational stories," sometimes about "submarines," and sometimes about "divers" who have supposedly violated Swedish sovereignty. Artificially keeping up one-sided hostility does not fit with neutrality at all.

INTERNATIONAL

PRINCIPLE OF 'EQUALITY, EQUAL SECURITY' DEFINED

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Sep 84 p 5

[Article by Aleksey Ivkin, under the rubric "We Answer Our Readers": "The Principle of Disarmament"]

[Text] Reader I. Kryuchkov of Moscow asks: "The newspapers often mention the principle of equality and equal security. What kind of principle is this? To what and to whom does it refer?"

The "Dictionary of International Law" published two years ago states that the principle of equality and identical security (it is also called the "principle of equal security") means that it is necessary to preserve equal (identical) security among states when deciding the problems of disarmament and reducing armed forces and weapons. In other words, no one of the agreeing parties should claim any advantages over another. Specific measures within the treaty framework should be worked out and implemented by scope and by time so that there is no detriment to the security of any party in any respect.

This principle was first brought forward by the Soviet Union during Soviet-American negotiations on strategic arms limitation in 1969. It was recognized as just by the American side and formed the basis of the document "Fundamentals of Mutual Relations between the USSR and the United States," the SALT-1 and SALT-2 agreements, as well as other documents relating to disarmament and arms limitation later. This same principle, formulated as "not causing detriment to the security of the parties" has been made the basis of the negotiations that have been underway in Vienna since 1973 on mutual reduction of armed forces and weapons in Central Europe. The principle of equality and identical security has become an organic part of international law, and no issue concerning disarmament can be resolved under contemporary conditions without observing this principle.

As we know, having set its goal as achieving military superiority, the present U. S. administration rejects the principle of equality and identical security, although the existence of an approximate parity between the USSR and the United States and between the Warsaw Pact and NATO was officially confirmed in the mutual agreements reached during the 1970's.

The action of the principle of equality and identical security is not limited, however, to the sphere of disarmament negotiations. We mean that all states have aligned their behavior in the international arena with it; after all, the idea of collective security is reflected in precisely this principle. The socialist countries and all peace-loving forces are making persistent efforts to see that the idea of collective security becomes embodied in the concrete form of international treaties.

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INTERNATIONAL

NEW DIRECTION SEEN IN EGYPT'S FOREIGN, DOMESTIC POLICIES

PM231231 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English 18 Nov 84 p 5

[Yuriy Tyssovskiy article: "Hopeful Trends"]

[Text] Three years have passed since a volley of submachine-gun fire near the governmental stand at the military march-past in Cairo killed President al-Sadat. It is also 3 years since Muhammad Husni Mubarak became Egypt's fourth president. This is quite ample time to arrive at some conclusions and to try to figure out where this country--with the biggest population and the most powerful economic and military capability in the Arab world is moving.

Al-Sadat's assassination acted as a departure point of sorts for the new regime. It was faced by a dilemma--whether to travel along the old road or to choose a new route. The former seemed, and quite correctly, unthinkable to many political commentators. Al-Sadat's Egypt was bogged down in the morass of the Camp David treacherous agreements. The "course on normalization" with Israel (*i.e.*, giving in to the aggressor's demands) was taking Egypt further and further away from the Arab world. Giving in to the U.S. diktat was coming to look more and more like the slow but sure attainment of the seamy status of a U.S. puppet, and leading to virtually total political and diplomatic isolation, and not only in the Arab world but elsewhere as well.

As for internal policy, the "playing at democracy" could not hide the despotic essence of al-Sadat's rule or cover up the acute class struggle and, as a result, the deep political rift within Egyptian society over the course chosen by the ruling elite. The events in September 1981 when al-Sadat, "forgetting about "democracy," put representatives from all the opposition forces behind bars, became the outward expression of this crisis.

The new head of state came into a difficult heritage. Muhammad Mubarak and his closest entourage, it appears, were already of the opinion that Begin and Co, having thrown a bone to al-Sadat in the guise of the Sinai Peninsula, and forcing him, in exchange for that, to pull Egypt out of the common Arab front of the struggle for the liquidation of the aftermath of the Israeli aggression, had no intention of granting "autonomy" to the Palestinians, to say nothing of the right to self-determination. Therefore, the question of the disengagement of Egypt from Israel even in spite of or, if you like, against, the Camp David peace which was backed by the USA, looms large. Israel's aggression against

Lebanon was confirmation of Tel Aviv's real intentions with regard to the Arabs. And the bloody massacre staged by the Zionists in Sabra and Shatila proved to be the last straw, taxing Egypt's patience to breaking point: In September 1982, the Egyptian ambassador to Israel was recalled. A state of "cold peace" set in relations between the two countries. And it still exists today in spite of the strongest possible political and other pressure brought to bear upon the Egyptian leadership by its partners in the Camp David agreements.

Al-Sadat was characterized by his kowtowing to the USA with its military might, in which he saw the main guarantee of his regime's security despite the sad, in this respect, experience of Iran. Political, economic and military relations with Washington figure prominently in Cairo's policy, but....

U.S. journalist Ned Temko wrote in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: "Striving to regain for Egypt the leading political role among the Arabs, Mubarak does not wish to be a pusher of U.S. policy, as was al-Sadat." Gwertzman wrote in the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE: "Relations with the USA remain close but the tone has changed." But we should keep in mind that 7.5 out of every 10 loaves of bread which the Egyptians eat are baked from foreign, mainly U.S., flour. Cairo receives from the USA \$2 billion worth of military and economic aid. The Egyptian president himself once said quite frankly that a country which cannot supply its own food, cannot be considered independent. In these conditions, the price of the "new tone" would appear to be quite high.

Egypt, obviously, has established its status as a member-country of the non-aligned movement, a factor that has been enhanced in great measure, by the course of the normalization of relations with the USSR, and the considerable shift in the Middle East policy of Cairo which is moving further and further away from support of the Camp David-based anti-Arab "Reagan initiative" towards the convening of an international conference on the Middle East. All this has stimulated the so-called national newspapers of Egypt and a number of oppositional publications to give a favourable evaluation of the foreign policy activities of the new leadership which has managed to return to Egypt much of what had been squandered by al-Sadat. It is precisely this that has led to a noticeable rapprochement between Cairo and a number of Arab capitals. However, while recognizing Egypt's significance in the Arab world, Chedli Klibi, Secretary-General of the League of Arab states, said that the Camp David agreements and the peace treaty with Israel, signed by al-Sadat, remain an obstacle to the restoration of Egyptian-Arab relations. "We," Klibi stated, as quoted by the AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT newspaper, "want Egypt to return to the Arab ranks, but on definite conditions, namely, once it has discarded Camp David."

Egypt's economic situation is no less complicated. The "infitah" (opening the doors of the Egyptian economy to foreign and local private capital) introduced by al-Sadat has, in the space of 10 years, acquired the fully formed features of consumer policy and led to acute class polarization in Egyptian society. At one of the poles, according to (livi) Hafiz, a deputy to the People's Assembly, are 250,000 millionaires (not necessarily owning millions but having millions of pounds' worth of land, housing or other real estate). They are the parasites who comprise 5 percent of the population but consume 22 percent of the national income.

All the new leadership's attempts to impart a productive nature to "infitah" are thwarted by the "fat cats" desire for profits and luxury, whereas 80 percent of Egyptians are hard pushed at best to make both ends meet.

Of course, there are some improvements in the socio-economic field. The deficit in the payments and trade balance has been considerably reduced. Egyptian exports are growing and the influx of foreign currency into the country is also growing, but this does not as yet affect the working population's material position. The polarization of wealth and poverty leads to social eruptions, as happened in Kafr al-Dawwar where workers, annoyed over the increase in obligatory deductions out of wages for social maintenance and over the raising of the price for bread staged a demonstration. People were killed, wounded and jailed. A hullabaloo was raised in the press over the "enemies of social peace," but the events in Kafr al-Dawwar offered a testimony of just how fragile this social peace is and how complicated and fraught with such eruptions is Egypt's economic situation.

Egypt is now, obviously, at a crossroads but which direction it will take depends on a number of highly complex factors. The trends, however, that have been detected to date give one hope.

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INTERNATIONAL

ROLE OF RELIGION IN POLITICS OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Vilnius KOMMUNIST in Russian No 9, Sep 84 (signed to press 19 Sep 84) pp 34-37

[Article by G. Yatkonis under rubric "On the Fronts of the Ideological Struggle": "Progressive Movements and the Position of the Faithful"]

[Excerpts] In our day of the existence of two socioeconomic systems, the struggle between the two political courses has taken on broad scope. The conflict between the forces of progress and the forces of reaction is occurring in various areas and manifesting itself in the most unexpected forms.

About ten years ago there were very few people in the Western countries who were interested in Islam. But recently the situation has changed considerably.

In the very citadel of imperialism -- the United States -- the activities of the clergy have been irritating the bosses in the White House more and more frequently. Recently the American Catholic bishops censured Washington's aggressive nuclear policy and called for the intensification of the struggle for the preservation of the peace. That forces one to analyze more deeply the positions of the present-day church figures and their interpretation of religion.

Rightist revisionists, as is generally known, have taken to asserting that Marxist atheism is obsolete and that, in our time, religion has ceased being the opium of the masses. There are even a few who attempt to represent "godless communism" as being the cause of the aggravation of class contradictions.

Today it is vitally important to answer in the best-argumented manner several important questions: how does one explain the active participation of certain religious organizations and representatives of the clergy in the social and political struggle? What goals are they pursuing? What political and ideological results should we expect from this activity?

Religion can fuse into politics thanks to its functions -- ideological, propagandistic, organizational. Its influence upon political life manifests itself in that it explains in a deformed, distorted manner the essence of the

political processes and the class struggle, recommends for the faithful definite norms of moral and political behavior, and to a greater or lesser degree divides people into two groups and opposes them to one another -- the believers and the nonbelievers, or believers of other faiths. Religion exerts an influence upon politics primarily through the social institution of the church. The church strives to direct those organizations, first of all by propagandizing its social doctrine, and sometimes communicates directly with the believers, explaining how it views a particular important political event.

If one speaks of the Catholic church, the course taken by the present pope, John Paul II, is an obvious confirmation of this. On the one hand, the striving to fence off various countries, especially Latin America, from the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and to turn people from politics to the altars, simultaneously appealing to the oppressors to be "humanitarian." On the other hand, the striving not to lose the support of those who are strong in the world of capitalism. This is the silent support of the actions that are being organized by the intelligence agencies -- the antisocialist acts and the slanderous fabrications concerning the status of the church and the faithful in the USSR and the other socialist countries.

Even the representatives of the church state openly that the traditional forms of religiosity are falling apart, that religious organizations are losing their influence in society, and that more and more people are joining the camp of the nonbelievers. But also in socialist society, and especially during this period when the economic foundations for it are insufficiently firm, the church is attempting rather actively to interfere in politics, sometimes playing a destabilizing role. This is attested to by the example of Poland, where the church, although it does not support any open confrontation with the authorities and attempts to take the position of arbiter, has occupied an obviously destructive role.

In regions where the national-liberation movement is occurring, and in the developing countries, the role of religion, unconditionally speaking, is great. This occurs because frequently religion there, because of the existence of mass illiteracy, is the basic form of social awareness. In this instance religion is a platform, the basis, or, rather, the cover for one's political orientation or social movement.

It is more difficult to define the functions and role of the religious complex in progressive movements. We shall attempt to do that using the example of Nicaragua.

Soviet researchers adhere to the opinion that in that country the church as a whole supported the people's struggle and accelerated the fall of the dictatorial regime, that that was the first social revolution on the American continent when the church had not been equated with the overthrown dictatorship and when the services of the church had been recognized by revolutionaries (LATINSKAYA AMERIKA, No 9, 1980, p 57; No 9, 1981, p 28). During the nationwide uprising that was led by the Sandinista front, a large number of representatives of the Nicaraguan church supported the insurgents and helped to organize resistance against the dictatorship among the urban and rural poor.

The leaders of the Nicaraguan Catholic church, from the moment of the colonization of that continent until the middle of our century, were like an obedient tool in the hands of the ruling classes. The Vatican also maintained close ties with Somosa.

It was not until 1972, together with the growth of the movement of the masses of the people against the dictatorship and the sympathies of a large part of the clergy toward the freedom fighters began to manifest themselves more and more, that the heads of the Nicaraguan church decided to publish a letter signed by almost all the bishops in the country, in which there was a completely unambiguous discussion of the dictatorship and the cancers of capitalism, and the right of those who were repressed by violence to respond to that violence was asserted. At that time the representatives of the lower clergy, frequently those who had been born into the lower classes, engaged directly in the struggle against the dictatorship. They gave asylum in their churches to people who were being persecuted by the Somosans and to revolutionaries, and several members of the clergy themselves took up arms and even commanded partisan detachments.

After Somosa fled and authority was transferred into the hands of the people, two representatives of the clergy became members of the government: Miguel d'Escoto Brockman, Minister of Foreign Affairs; and Ernesto Cardenal [Martinez]. Minister of Culture.

Recently the bishopric of the Nicaraguan Catholic church stated that it would support the country's socialist orientation only under definite conditions. The recommendation is made that the country turn from the revolutionary transformations to the side of reforms; the question is raised as to whether the representatives of the clergy can engage at one and the same time in secular and church matters; and the requirement is stated that public education must continue to be in the hands of the church.

The enemies of the revolution are striving to complicate and aggravate the interrelationships between the church and the Sandinista government. Especially large efforts aimed at this are being applied by the United States of America. But the people's authority, by its practical deeds, is dispelling the myth of "godless communism," and the myth concerning "the revolution that persecutes religion"; the Sandinistas have proved that they are capable of resolving the very difficult problems that arise, of overcoming conflict situations, and giving the proper rebuff to agents provocateurs and counterrevolutionaries.

Religion, in and of itself, does not and cannot raise people to engage in the struggle against social injustice, poverty, and oppression. It can only be used in that struggle, by relying on individual aspects of its contradictory ideological content.

The communist and workers parties evaluate properly the role of the progressive church figures in our time not only in the resolution of the very important sociopolitical problems of a particular region, but those of the entire planet. As for the cooperation that exists between the Communists and

believers who are members of the working masses of the people, its constructive nature has been confirmed by time.

Nor can one remain silent about the circumstance that the religious form of the sociopolitical movements is historically limited and therefore it is a temporary phenomenon. History knows other such examples when revolutionary figures who adhered to religious ideology became only temporary fellow travelers of the revolutionary, anti-imperialist forces, and religion itself was changed into a "strait jacket" that hampers further progressive reorganization (today we are observing this very clearly in the example of Iran). In that instance the progressive movement either degenerates, or it casts off the covers that mystify its true goals and seeks a nonreligious basis that is more adequate to the social ideals and to the values system. We can currently state that the maelstrom of the political, social struggle will increasingly suck in not only the masses of millions of believers, but also the representatives of the church who express their strivings. And under these conditions of struggle, it is very important to seek not that which separates the believers from the atheists, but that which unites them. It is important, despite the differences in political philosophy, to expand the common development of the "class struggle of the exploited masses against the exploiters" (V. I. Lenin, "Poln. sobr. soch." [Complete Collected Works], Vol 17, pp 419-420).

From the beginning of the present decade, the activity of the American Catholic church (as well as other churches and denominations that are influential in that country) has demonstrated a tendency to adhere to the political course of the peace-loving forces, a course that is aimed against the aggressive foreign policy of the Reagan administration, against nuclear blackmail, against the propagandizing of a "limited" nuclear war.

The workers of the entire world -- both atheists and believers -- are united by the genuine concern for the fates of the world, by the desire to save the planet from thermonuclear catastrophe. The joint movement of the progressive forces of protest is a mighty obstacle on the path of the aggressive forces of imperialism.

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INTERNATIONAL

VATICAN OPPOSITION TO LATIN AMERICAN 'LIBERATION THEOLOGY' HIT

- Moscow SEL'SKAYA GAZETA in Russian 17 Nov 84 p 4

[Article by I. Osinskiy: "A Quick and Unjust Trial, or how the Vatican is Intensifying Pressure on Progressive Priests"]

[Text] The terrible word "inquisition" has once again appeared in the pages of foreign newspapers.

As is well known, during the 13th to 19th centuries, this was the name of a special court of the Catholic Church which was concerned with heretics. Hundreds of thousands of people died in the torture chambers and on the pyres of the inquisition. Those who succeeded in escaping this terrible fate were subjected to cruel persecutions and, like Galileo, Campanella and other progressive thinkers, were doomed to prison and exile. The heretics' guilt consisted only of the fact that they doubted the postulates of the Church and raised their voices in defense of the unfortunate.

The last act of burning at the stake occurred more than 150 years ago, but the inquisition did not disappear permanently. It only changed its name and became the Congregation on Questions of Dogma, disguising its activity with more "human" forms. Its aims, however, have remained as before - to force objectionable people to keep silent, including those who devote their sermons to ideas of social justice.

In Latin America, where about half of all the Catholics in the world live, a so-called "liberation theology" came into being. Its "father" is considered to be the Peruvian philosopher, Gustavo Gutierrez, while one of its most brilliant spokesmen is the Brazilian priest, Leonard Boff.

"Liberation theology" puts the following questions in a general form: on whose side are the broad masses of the people? What do they want? What is required for their happiness? It replies that under conditions of injustice and oppression, which reign on this continent, the Bible and good will are not sufficient, as the Vatican preaches; decisive revolutionary activities against imperialism are needed. Progressive theologians are utilizing Marxist methods more and more frequently for historical analysis and are demanding that the Vatican sever relations with oppressors and take the poor under its protection.

The reactionary leadership of the Catholic Church, closely connected by material and spiritual ties with the bourgeoisie, has reacted to this appeal very simply: with ominous silence. Let us explain. Over the past ten years in Latin America, 36 priests have been killed, 46 were subjected to cruel tortures, 245 found themselves in exile and 485, in prison. During the last five years alone in Central America, more than a thousand clergymen have been killed, tormented and tortured. The Vatican does not react at all to these appalling crimes. It thereby gives them its blessing, as it is said not without reason that silence is a sign of consent. It makes up for this by insistently demanding that priests and believers stop their participation in the revolutionary movement and not oppose evil by force. Three priests who became members of the Sandinista government in Nicaragua, for example, were ordered to leave their ministerial posts immediately.

Leonard Boff, who recently published a book entitled "Tserkov', karisma i vlast" [The Church - Charisma and Power] (charisma is a combination of priestly duties and secular work) was brought to trial at the inquisition. Next it was the turn of the Peruvian philosopher, Gustavo Gutierrez, who was also summoned to Rome.

In Boff's opinion, the inquisition may sentence him to two years of exile, forbid him to write and teach and oblige him to recant his revolutionary views. He is also convinced that behind Pope John Paul II's back, or rather alongside him, stands Ronald Reagan, whom THE WASHINGTON POST recently called "God's candidate" in the presidential elections.

"Thou shalt not kill!" preaches the Catholic Church, but it gives tacit consent to savage reprisals against its best servants. It calls for virtue, but it sows evil.

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INTERNATIONAL

U.S.-VATICAN PACT TO SUPPORT NICARAGUAN CONTRAS ALLEGED

Minsk ZVYAZDA in Belorussian 18 Oct 84 p 3

[Article by I. Osinskiy, candidate of historical sciences: "On the Psychological Warfare Front. Crime With...A Blessing, Or, How the Catholic Church's Bosses Are Drawing Closer to the U.S. Administration"]

[Text] Recently Ronald Reagan cordially received the new Papal Nuncio, Archbishop Pio Laghi, at his ranch in California.

At first glance there is nothing unusual about this fact. The pious president, who has attempted to force the schools to begin each schoolday with prayers, would surely have quite a bit to discuss with God's servant!

But even the bourgeois press noted that this was an unprecedented meeting, and the secret agreements they reached have become a signal for escalating aggressive actions against Nicaragua. The U.S. administration which, as is well known, is financing and arming the bandits, and the church bosses are marvelously in step with each other.

Three warplanes and a helicopter with American pilots on board invaded Nicaraguan airspace from Honduras, where counterrevolutionary forces have their nest, and shelled the town of Santa Clara. Several peaceful inhabitants, including three children, were killed. Anti-aircraft gunners of the Sandinista army shot down the helicopter and saw with their own eyes who it was that had packed it with its deadly cargo.

One would think that the Church would heed one of the fundamental Biblical commandments, "Thou shalt not kill," would be outraged by the effrontery of criminals violating every human law, and render at least moral support to its own flock, which is conducting a just struggle for freedom and independence (let us recall that most of the inhabitants of Nicaragua, like all Central and Latin America, are adherents of the Catholic religion). But the Vatican reacted in the opposite manner: it ordered three clergymen who are part of Nicaragua's revolutionary government to give up their ministerial duties immediately. And Managua's Bishop Obando y Bravo, in his sermons, sharply criticized some imaginary "repressions" allegedly suffered by the country's inhabitants, calling upon the government to share power with the counterrevolutionaries if not actually give it away. Incidentally, sermons are by no means the only weapon in the hands of pro-American bigwigs in the Catholic Church. The Nicaraguan militia caught Father (Aamand Pena) with a trunk full of pistols and hand grenades made in the United States.

What do they have in common, the President who recently blurted out his secret desire to start bombing the USSR, and the Catholic Church hierarchy, which last year promulgated a pastoral letter unequivocally condemning the use of nuclear weapons?

What they have in common is a pathological hatred of communism.

The national liberation movement on the American continent is growing larger in scope year by year. Today in literally every Latin American country political passions are seething and the people are rising up against the forces of the imperialists and their local henchmen, the reactionary generals, oligarchs, big capitalists, tyrants, dictators, and satraps of every stripe—all in the service of foreign capital. Even members of the church are with increasing frequency joining the ranks of those who are fighting for social justice. Camilo Torres, the famous member of the Colombian Episcopate, not only supported the Cuban revolution but also spoke in favor of united action with the communists, broke with the church hierarchy, joined a partisan detachment, and died heroically in battle. His example has been emulated. There arose a movement of "rebel priests" demanding that the church take active part in the revolutionary process. Although they make up a minority among the clergy, they are inspiring fear and a failure of confidence among their opponents. The fact is, they are not expressing doubts with regard to dogma or church regulations of behavior; they are not attacking the Vatican or the Pope, nor are they trying to overthrow the church. In fact, they have elucidated their position exclusively in theological terms. It is difficult to stick them with the standard label, accuse them of apostasy, and thus isolate them from their flock. A fine example of such a churchman is Oscar Romero, the archbishop of El Salvador. In 1980, he wrote to Jimmy Carter, the U.S. president at the time, as follows: "As a Salvadoran and an archbishop, head of the entire eparchy of El Salvador, and obliged by the very office I hold to strive to establish peace and justice in my country, I implore you, if you truly desire to protect human rights, to forbid the rendering of direct or indirect military aid to the government. The present junta, especially the forces of the security corps, has to our sorrow demonstrated its inability to deal with serious national problems and has resorted to repression. The number of victims, including killed and wounded, exceeds many times over the number of victims under earlier military regimes which were exposed as systematic violators of human rights."

Oscar Romero's hopes of finding sympathy in the American president's heart were, of course, naive. For Jimmy Carter, human rights served only as a "Trojan horse" by which he hoped to strike a blow against the unshakeable authority of the Soviet Union. Nevertheless, the Salvadoran archbishop did get a response to his letter. It was a bullet fired from an American pistol during mass on 24 March 1981. The same fate has befallen over 1,000 servants of the church in Latin America, who were killed or tortured, in the past 5 years alone.

The Vatican, whose prelates are also fond of expatiating on the theme of "human rights," is not reacting at all to the violence against its servants. And its silence is not because it does not know about them. It does not want

to irritate those who have given their highest blessing to the perpetration of these outrageous crimes. Indeed, it does not see any other way to stop the "leftward drift of the church." Pope John Paul II visited Mexico, Brazil, and a number of other newly independent countries, where he called upon "priests to abandon the barricades and return to the vestry," and denounced the class struggle as a concoction of the Marxists. As it turned out, however, he was but acting as one crying in the wilderness!

The conspiracy between the U.S. administration and the Vatican is one more step in the escalation of the psychological war. The forces of reaction are using divine retribution in an attempt to frighten believers who are involved in the class struggle. And, again, the tone in this blackmail is being set by Ronald Reagan. It is not for us to judge the sincerity of the American president's belief in the Almighty. But that he is pursuing selfish aims in saying his prayers, is not subject to doubt. The Catholic Church in the United States numbers 52 million members, and their votes could exert a substantial impact on the course of the presidential election.

After the meeting with Pio Laghi that we mentioned earlier, Ronald Reagan also summoned eight prelates to the White House and tried to set them on the one True Path. Soon after, the administration sent letters out to 45,000 priests advising them, in their sermons, to persuade believers to vote for the present lord of the White House.

Having launched a "crusade" against communism, the U.S. administration has increasingly transformed it into a "crusade" against all humanity. But there is nothing surprising in this. The White House understands very well that he who has ears will eventually hear the groans of the millions of oppressed; he who has eyes will indeed see who really inspires to violence; and he who has reason will at long last come to understand that it is impossible to turn history backwards--neither with the name of God on the lips nor with a pistol under the cassock.

6854
CSO: 1811/6

INTERNATIONAL

ASOYAN BOOK ON CIA-BACKED MERCENARIES IN AFRICA REVIEWED

Moscow ZHURNALIST in Russian No 10, Oct 84 p 63

[Review by N. Afanas'yev of book by B. R. Asoyan: "The 'Wild Geese' Kill at Dawn. The Secret War Against Africa." Moscow, Politizdat, 1984, 175 pp]

[Text] "People, looking for danger and adventure," "soldiers of fortune," "dogs of war," "wild geese".... Such are the "romantic" nicknames that those whose true name is mercenaries, think up for themselves. Mercenaries have become an integral part of Western life. B. Asoyan's book uncovers the essence of the mercenary as a constituent part of international terrorism.

"Yes, they hired me! They hired me to kill reds and blacks. They are paying me well for this. And they are doing it right: the more they pay, the more I will kill!" Thus reasoned one of the "adventurers" in Africa with whom the book's author managed to speak personally.

Just like mushrooms after the rain, offices are springing up in the Western countries for recruiting mercenaries "in any part of the world." Mercenaries have become a profitable business. Announcements about recruiting are published not only in special journals for mercenaries such as SOLDIER OF FORTUNE or GUNG-HO, issued in the U.S. but also in large daily newspapers published in many Western countries. "Soldiers of fortune" are not unemployed. Put an ad in the paper, subscribe to a military journal, advertise your military qualities and, be sure, you will be "in business."

In the chapter, "Who Feeds the 'Wild Geese'" the author proves in a well-reasoned way that the "agencies," "societies" and "independent" journals are all only covers for the imperialist special services. The CIA is the father and inspirer of this form of international terrorism. And the reason for this "fatherly love" for mercenaries is namely that in Washington they are considered a relatively cheap and effective means of achieving political goals in strategically important regions of the world.

B. Asoyan's book is filled with facts unmasking the subversive activity of the CIA against revolutionary and progressive forces in Africa. According to information from the American magazine U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT, from 1961-1976 the CIA carried out 900 large-scale secret operations here against "undesirable" personalities and governments. Traces of the CIA can be found in all subversive operations against the progressive countries of Africa. The assassination of the Prime Minister of the Republic of the Congo Patrice

Lumumba in 1961, the murder of the General Secretary of the African Independence Party of Guinea and the Cape Verde Islands Amilcar Cabral in 1973.... In the past two decades in Africa more than 40 state revolutions, planned by the CIA, have occurred.

The chapter "Automatics Under Toys" describes how a group of mercenaries were prepared for an operation in the Seychelles Islands. This time they arrived in the guise of delegates to a congress of the "Ancient Order of Beer-hall Habitues" [as published]. Weapons were packed in their baggage, in bags with double bottoms. On top of these they placed toys and children's food for the poor orphans in the Seychelles.

But to be an actor is not the main thing in the profession of a mercenary. The main thing is to kill! They are placed under strict and precise instructions: to kill everything that moves--people, cattle, transport. To destroy villages, bridges, schools and hospitals. To leave behind scorched earth.

Meetings and conversations with former and current mercenaries are described in the book and this creates an effect of the author's presence, so valuable for the reader, which cannot be replaced.

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INTERNATIONAL

KORAN ANALYZED AS LITERARY TEXT

[Editorial Report] Moscow VOPROSY YAZYKOZNANIYA in Russian No 4, July-August 1984 carries on pages 91-101 a 5,500-word article by V. D. Ushakov titled "The Stylistic Function of Phrase-Forming Means (Using the Text of the Koran)." The article is written in honor of the 100th anniversary of the birth of academician I. Yu. Krachkovskiy, who translated the Koran into Russian (Koran, Translation and Commentary by I. Yu. Krachkovskiy, Moscow, 1963). References in the article are to his translation. Ushakov notes that Krachkovskiy investigated the Koran in depth, referring to the need for "literary and linguistic analysis of the Koran's text as the 'first important monument of Arabic prose' whose significance lies in having established a single literary language and in having defined all later development of Arabic in its literary form." Ushakov advocates the study of the Koran as an aid to a deeper understanding of the problems of lexicology, phraseology, and stylistics of the modern Arabic literary language and its various functional styles.

"One should note that Mohammed, in his early proselytizing activity, said that 'the glorious and timeless Koran is preserved in heavenly tablets and is sent down to earth according to need.' Hence expressions like 'This book is a guide for the God-fearing.' It is important that the Koran was historically [*"historically"* in boldface in original] compiled as a 'cultural monument,' a 'literary monument,' and a 'literary work'; this gives us a basis for approaching it as an integral source for studying the role of phrase-forming processes in the formation of its stylistic traits."

Nine of the article's 11 pages are devoted to a close analysis, on the basis of numerous citations of the original text along with Russian glosses, of the Koran's literary qualities which rendered its esthetic, moral, and didactic message more forceful, more memorable, and more artistically expressive. This discussion is introduced by a sketch of the sura (verse) structure of the Koran along with a brief section dividing the book according to the predominance of "ecstatic, rhetoric, or prescriptive-didactic" qualities.

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INTERNATIONAL

SOVIET SCHOLAR ON CHANGES IN TURKISH LANGUAGE SOCIETY

[Editorial Report] Baku SOVETSKAYA TYURKOLOGIYA in Russian No 3, (May-June), 1984, carries on pages 75-83 a 4,000-word article by A. N. Kononov titled "The Reorganization of the Turkish Linguistic Society." Kononov traces the developments in the controversial issue of linguistic purification in the second half of the 19th century in Turkey and leading up to Mustafa Kemal Ataturk's slogan "to free the Turkish language from the yoke of foreign languages." The author outlines the positions of the most active groups which argued either pro or contra the purging of foreign borrowings from modern Turkish, which finally led to the compromise solution of creating on 11 August 1983 a new scientific association, the Ataturk Higher Society of Culture, Language, and History, out of two societies--the Turkish Language Society and the Turkish Historical Society.

Kanonov relates that the antagonists of the Turkish Language Society's purification movement, a number of scholars who found support in some government circles, became increasingly vocal in recent years. "The basic trend in the activity of the Turkish Language Society toward purification and the creation of a 'genuinely' Turkish language came under increasing sharp attacks in certain Turkish journals and newspapers, in meetings and conferences devoted to questions of Turkish linguistic development: 'They (that is, Turkish Language Society figures--A.K.) have transformed our language into a plucked chicken.' 'They have changed Turkish into the language of a primitive tribe.' Certain of its enemies saw in the language policy and practices of the Turkish Language Society 'influence from the ideology of the communist countries,' quoted from Emin Ozdemir in the Istanbul weekly paper SOMUT.

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CSO: 1830/146

INTERNATIONAL

KUNAYEV RECEIVES INDIAN AMBASSADOR TO USSR

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 19 October 1984 carries on page 1 a 300-word KazTAG report entitled "Reception of Indian Ambassador." On 18 October Politburo member and first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee, D. A. Kunayev received S. Nurul Khasan, the Indian Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the USSR. Kunayev noted the importance and necessity of the further development of Soviet-Indian cooperation for the benefit of both countries, and stressed that the Soviet Union is leading the struggle to preserve peace throughout the world. Kunayev also noted the great accomplishments in the fields of economics, science and culture in Kazakhstan, which are evidence of the CPSU's wise Leninist nationality policy. S. Nurul Khasan expressed thanks for the cordial welcome he had received and noted that the Soviet Union is a loyal friend of India. Present at the reception were secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee, K. K. Kazybayev and the KaSSR Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. I. Isinaliyev.

CSO: 1830/115

NATIONAL

SOCIOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF FUTURE URBAN DEVELOPMENT DEBATED

[Editorial Report] Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian on 21 November 1984 carries on page 11 a 2,000-word debate on the future of urban development entitled "The Big City--Where Are Its Limits?" It is a two-part argument: Cinematographer N. Goltsev advocates deurbanization in his article, "Migrate to the Provinces," while demographer V. Perevedentsev cites the economic advantages of concentrating population in the cities in "Migration Is Not the Way Out."

Goltsev is alarmed by the possibility of urban centers growing into a giant megalopolis. He sees in this trend an inevitable reduction in urban living standards. He asks, "Is a continuous growth of the urban population conducive to technical progress? The intensification and automation of production together with the introduction of computers will, in the 21st century, sharply reduce manpower needs. Are so many workers necessary to the city?...It is evident that a quantity of them will begin to slow technical progress."

He offers as a solution a "social hypothesis for the future"--a form of deurbanization. According to Goltsev, the attractions of city life are jobs in the professional fields, opportunities for higher education, and social, cultural, and recreational benefits. He asserts that these advantages are attractive only to the young. Goltsev writes, "the older person does not get particular satisfaction from the city." He goes on to say that new technology often necessitates a career change, something which a man over the age of 45 may not want. Goltsev asks, "What is to be done? How are we to maintain the level of activity and ability to work of the citizen of retirement age?...In my opinion, there is one sphere of activity where labor is prestigious for all categories of workers--that is agriculture." He suggests resettlement of those past 50 into rural housing cooperatives. He believes that this solution would also facilitate improvement of rural areas.

V. Perevedentsev takes issue with Goltsev's views. He asserts that people like Goltsev have an unreasonable fear of cities and a nostalgia for a rural past that cannot be revived. According to Perevedentsev such "social hypotheses for the future" are simplistic because "urbanization is a very complex, multifaceted social process inseparably connected with the

development of production capacities." He cites the economic advantages of an urban working population: "The additional income from one resident of a big city exceeds by more than 10 times the additional expense (of maintaining one city resident)." Peredentsev also disputes the idea that urban living standards will necessarily go down. He believes that cities offer much greater social advantages. He attributes the disadvantages of city life--transportation and housing problems as well as pollution--to poor planning which underestimated population growth. Peredentsev also criticized the outmoded "radial ring" design of cities such as Moscow. He further asserts that one need not fear the formation of the giant megalopolis because the urban population boom predicted by Goltsev will not occur; instead, he believes that population will actually decrease in the future.

TASHKENT HOSTS ALL-UNION TOURISM LITERATURE SEMINAR

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 14 November 1984 carries on page 2 a 100-word UzTAG article titled "All-Union Seminar" announcing the opening in Tashkent on 13 November of a seminar of publishing house workers for the purpose of discussing the present state and the future of the publication of touristic and excursion literature on the Soviet Union. The literature is directed at the "millions of Soviet and foreign tourists who travel in our country and choose their itinerary by consulting the guides, books and tours put out by the central and republic publishing houses."

CSO: 1830/114

REGIONAL

USSR MINISTER YASHIN VISITS GEORGIA, SEES SHEVARDNADZE

PM251901 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 16 Nov 84 p 1

[GruzINFORM report: "With Concern for the Sector's Development. A. I. Yashin, USSR minister of Construction Materials Industry, on a Visit in Georgia"]

[Text] A.I. Yashin, USSR minister of the construction materials industry, has spent several days in Georgia. He toured operating enterprises and construction sites within the sector, met with their leaders and party and economic aktivs, and saw for himself the conditions of labor, the everyday life of workers and employees and the measures being implemented locally to enhance production efficiency and output quality.

Comrade A.I. Yashin visited the Tbilisi and Rustavi construction materials combines, the Rustavi cement plant, and the Gardabani roofing felt plant. In Kaspi he saw the production process and the progress of modernization at the cement and slate combine, and then went to the wall-building materials plant under construction at Metekhi, whose first output is due to be produced next year. During his stay in the Abkhaz ASSR Comrade A.I. Yashin met with the autonomous republic's party and state leaders.

Comrade A.I. Yashin held a meeting with members of the collegium and apparatus of the Georgian SSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, during which the ministry's work was appraised and its tasks for the sector's further development in the light of the decisions of the 26th party congress and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums were discussed.

Comrade A.I. Yashin was accompanied during his tour of the sector's enterprises and construction projects by D.L. Kartvelishvili, chairman of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers, and G.A. Andronikashvili, secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee.

E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, met with A.I. Yashin, USSR minister of construction materials industry.

During the conversation they touched upon questions of the state of affairs and development prospects of the sector in the republic, and of cement production in particular. Problems of improving enterprises' work, the social development of labor collectives, and improving the housing and everyday life conditions of workers in the sector were also raised.

Comrades G.A. Andronikashvili, D.L. Kartvelishvili, and B.V. Nikolskiy took part in the conversation.

CSO: 1830/132

REGIONAL

ZAYKOV SPEAKS ON LAND RECLAMATION IN LENINGRAD OBLAST

Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 2 Nov 84 pp 1-2

/Report by L.N. Zaykov: "Raising the Return From Land Reclamation"/

/Excerpts/ A Plenum of the Leningrad Oblast CPSU Committee was held yesterday in Smolnyy. A discussion was held on the tasks of the oblast party organization with regard to carrying out the decisions handed down during the October (1984) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the statutes and conclusions contained in the speech delivered before the Plenum by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Comrade K.U. Chernenko.

A report was delivered by the 1st secretary of the Oblast Party Committee L.N. Zaykov.

From the Report by Comrade L.N. Zaykov.

Comrades!

The agrarian policies, the basis for the modern stage of which was developed during the March (1965) Plenum of the party's central committee, are a most important component of the economic strategy of the CPSU.

The consistent implementation of the program that has been developed is reflected in the decisions handed down during the party congresses and plenums of the central committee, among which a special role was played by the May (1982) Plenum, which adopted the country's Food Program.

In the practical implementation of the program for achieving comprehensive improvements in the efficiency of agricultural production, considerable importance is attached to those measures developed by the party's central committee for developing the nonchernozem zone of the RSFSR.

Our principal decrees are those of the party's Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on intensifying agricultural production in Leningrad Oblast during the 8th and 9th five-year plans and its all-round development during the 10th and 11th five-year plans.

During the course of carrying out these decisions of the oblast party organization, a great amount of work was carried out in connection with transforming agriculture into a highly developed sector of the economy. Today large zones for commodity vegetable production and dairy and beef cattle husbandry have been formed and poultry production has been organized on an industrial basis. A conversion has been carried out over to a new system for organizing production and control based upon cost accounting associations of sovkhozes.

A powerful production potential has been created in the recent past in Leningrad Oblast, one of the largest in the Russian nonchernozem zone. It is sufficient to state that the fixed capital of an agricultural nature alone has increased by a factor of six compared to 1968. Increases have taken place in the deliveries of equipment and fertilizer and the areas of reclaimed land have been expanded. The program for the social reorganization of the rural areas is being carried out successfully and this in turn has made it possible, throughout the country as a whole, to reduce considerably the migration of the population to the cities.

The positive changes in the life of rural workers and the conversion of a branch of the agrarian sector over to an industrial basis have had a positive effect on growth in the production volumes for farming and animal husbandry products. The state purchases of milk increased by a factor of 2.3, meat -- by 2.7, eggs -- by more than five and potatoes and vegetables -- by a factor of 1.7. To this I would like to add that over the past few five-year plans the oblast succeeded in coping with the established tasks for deliveries of agricultural products. These results are certainly gratifying.

At the same time, the important tasks established by the Food program demand that increased attention be given to the efficient use of the logistical base of sovkhozes and all elements of the agroindustrial complex. A chief concern, as noted during the October Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, is that of displaying concern, both today and in the future, for achieving a high return from all available resources and concentrating them in those sectors where it will be possible to realize the greatest results in the shortest period of time. Moreover, Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko has stated that the problem is not so much changing the emphasis in our directives as it is searching for truly innovative and creative approaches.

The CPSU Central Committee and the government, after analyzing the status of affairs in agriculture and in implementation of the Food Program, recognized the need for carrying out additional large-scale measures of a long-term nature in connection with the intensification of agricultural production. Among these measures, a central place is occupied by those directed towards the further development of land reclamation and raising the effectiveness of use of reclaimed lands.

The participants in the plenum were well aware of the complicated conditions under which we are waging the campaign to increase the production of field and farm products. I would remind you that our agricultural lands occupy less than 10 percent of the oblast's territory. Moreover, a considerable portion of the land tracts is water-logged. Large expenditures are required in order

to gather up the rocks and brush. This is why the problems of land reclamation are being given priority attention today.

As is known, extensive work in this direction began with the May (1966) Plenum of the party's Central Committee. Since that time, considerable changes have taken place in our oblast. Approximately 1 billion rubles worth of capital investments have been used for land reclamation purposes. The aquicultural organizations have been equipped with powerful excavating equipment and tractors, including the K-700 and T-130 classes, and also with motor transport vehicles. Seven new mobile mechanized columns have been created. A plant for reinforced concrete products with a capability for producing 40,000 cubic meters of precast reinforced concrete, and also an experimental repair-mechanical plant and a motor vehicle base have been placed in operation. A considerable increase has taken place in the housing fund for the land reclamation workers. Construction work is nearing completion on modern engineering and laboratory facilities at the Lengiprovodkhoz Institute and at the Northern Scientific Research Institute of Hydraulic Engineering and Land Reclamation.

One particular feature of recent years has been the conversion over to the mastering of large tracts of land. This makes it possible to concentrate the equipment and capital investments and it promotes improvements in the effectiveness of their use. With each passing year, improvements are being realized in the technology and a reduction is taking place in the seasonal nature of the production operations. The Leningrad land reclamation workers were the first in the country to introduce the non-trench method for installing drainage and they achieved an increase by a factor of 3-4 in the labor productivity involved in carrying out this type of work. During the October Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, a high grade was assigned to the experience accumulated at the Lenmelioratsiya Association.

At the present time, the development of the lands of suburban sovkhozes is nearing completion. Today the chief efforts here must be directed towards modernizing, and repairing these lands such that they will produce stable yields year after year.

Considerable measures have been carried out on farms in Volkovskiy, Luzhskiy, Volosovskiy, Priozerskiy and other rayons aimed at improving overgrown and water-logged areas. Extensive work has also been carried out in the Priladozhye region. Large tracts of land at the Pashskiy, Il'ich and Loueynopol'skiy sovkhozes have become the foundation for creating a strong feed base for the animal husbandry complexes.

As a result of the development of new lands, almost 100,000 additional hectares were made available for agricultural use following the May (1966) Plenum of the Central Committee, with the area of arable land being increased by 59,000 hectares. Today 92 percent of the oblast's vegetables and more than 60 percent of its feed are being produced on reclaimed fields. The land tracts that have been restored are making it possible to raise the level of mechanization in the cultivation of potatoes, vegetables and root crops and in the procurement of feed and also to lower the production costs.

In conformity with decisions handed down during the October Plenum, the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers adopted a decree calling for a long-term program of land reclamation and for improvements in the effectiveness of use of reclaimed lands, in the interest of achieving a stable increase in the country's food fund.

The Council of Ministers for the Russian Federation established tasks for the carrying out of this program by our oblast. The plans call for the gross yield of vegetables obtained from reclaimed lands to be raised to 350,000 tons by 1990 and that for potatoes -- to almost 270,000 tons.

In 1990, almost 900,000 tons of feed must be obtained from these lands and by the year 2000 -- up to 1,300,000 tons in a conversion for feed units. In the process, an expansion must take place in the pulse crop sowings; this will make it possible to balance the feed more completely in terms of plant protein.

In order to achieve these goals, we must accomplish a great deal during the years of the 12th Five-Year Plan in connection with improving the fertility of our lands. Approximately 100,000 hectares will be drained. The proportion of restored areas will be increased by almost twofold. The volume of soil improvement work will be increased by a factor of 2.5.

Overall, the oblast will obtain almost two thirds of its farming output from reclaimed lands regardless of the weather conditions. This, comrades, must become the chief result of our efforts.

Certainly, it will not be easy to achieve such a sharp increase in the return from land reclamation operations. The planning committee of the executive committee of the oblast's soviet of people's deputies, jointly with the VASKhNIL [All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences imeni V.I. Lenin] Branch for the Nonchernozem Zone of the RSFSR, must develop a specific address program for the reclamation, restoration and repair of fields for each rayon and association and in a manner such that these programs are an integral part of the Intensifikatsiya-90 Program. The implementation of these programs will require tense work on the part of all those participating in the agroindustrial complex and particularly by the Lenmelioratsiya Association, Glavzapstroy and Glavleningradstroy. The level of organizational and political work by the party, soviet, professional trade union and komsomol organs must conform to this requirement. Our presently existing specialized zones for the production of potatoes, vegetables and other agricultural crops must be converted into industrial centers for obtaining guaranteed yields based upon modern engineering and technological decisions.

As you are aware, the Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee assigned a high grade to the work of the Leningrad land reclamation specialists in creating systems for the dual control of a water regime, systems which ensure the stability of farming during unfavorable years and which raise the yields by 20-40 percent. Land reclamation work has already been carried out according to this principle on 25,000 hectares, with this land being employed extensively for vegetable farms and cultivated pastures.

During the 12th Five-Year Plan, these dual control systems will undergo further development in Volkovskiy, Loueynopolskiy, Luzhskiy and Tosnenskiy rayons,

where the conditions required for this work are available. This work is very important and it must be carried out under the constant control of the party and soviet organs in the various areas.

In developing the auress program for land reclamation for the 12th Five-Year Plan, the oblast agroindustrial association and Oblplan /oblast planning commission/ must employ a very thoughtful approach when selecting the primary projects and the plans must ensure that the drained and irrigated lands are fully supplied with fertilizers, equipment and chemical plant-protective agents, in short with everything required for obtaining high yields.

Priority attention is being given today to those problems concerned with ensuring efficient interaction among all organizations upon which the return from restored lands is dependent. It was 3 years ago that we developed a special purpose program for raising the efficiency of land reclamation work, a plan which called for coordinating the efforts of agricultural, planning, construction and operations organizations and also the Lensel'khozkhimiys and Sel'khoz'ekhnika associations, in the interest of obtaining the programmed yield.

It bears mentioning that high results have been achieved in those areas where the scientific recommendations are being carried out in a timely and complete manner, where the land has been assigned to permanent brigades and where the wages paid to these brigades are directly dependent upon the yields obtained. Unfortunately however, the path is being cleared for this useful work in a very slow manner.

It is obvious that comrades L.K. Pavlovskiy, Yu.N. Artyukhin, Ye.A. Stechentsev, V.A. Pavlenko and I.Ye. Yankovskiy must decisively eliminate bureaucratism in their work and be guided in a strict manner by the requirements handed down during the October Plenum of the Central Committee, with regard to carrying out their obligations for organizing aquicultural construction work and making proper use of the land in a business-like and constructive manner and with a high degree of responsibility.

This is particularly true at the present time, as you know, in view of the fact that the bilateral contractual obligations of sevkhozes, aquicultural organizations, operational services and rayon agroindustrial associations for the use of reclaimed lands are being established on a legislative basis, with the leaders of the mentioned subunits bearing economic and moral responsibility for the carrying out of these obligations. This will make it possible to eliminate undefined responsibility in the use of restored lands and it will raise considerably the effectiveness of such lands. In the process, the Administration for Land Reclamation and Water Management will be responsible for the repair, adjustment and servicing of all machines and the sel'khozkhimiya Association -- accordingly -- for the delivery and application of mineral fertilizers, lime materials and plant-protective agents.

An increase will take place in the responsibility of the farms themselves for the effective use of their land. And this means that a scientific system of farming, cost accounting and the brigade contract method must be developed completely, in short, everything that can promote high yields, increased labor productivity and a reduction in production costs.

Comrades!

Decisive importance is being attached to land reclamation for creating a strong feed base for animal husbandry. At the present time, we are already obtaining more than 60 percent of all types of feed from restored lands. But in order to achieve the goals planned for milk and meat production during the 12th Five-Year Plan, it will be necessary to increase the procurements of coarse and succulent feeds by a factor of 1.5 and to obtain not less than 30 quintals of feed units per standard head. This will require the productivity of the arable land to be raised to 3,500 or more feed units per hectare.

This year, for the very first time in the oblast, 21 quintals of feed units were obtained per standard head for the indoor maintenance period. This exceeds the level for last year and is higher than the established plan. Today not only individual farms but even entire rayons -- Vsevolozhskiy Rayon (1st secretary of the municipal CPSU committee A.A. Stepanchuk and chairman of the executive committee of the municipal council G.I. Lebedev), Lomonosovskiy Rayon (1st secretary of the rayon CPSU committee N.P. Moskovkin, chairman of the executive committee of the rayon council T.Ye. Kiselnikova), Kirovskiy Rayon (1st secretary of the municipal CPSU committee V.A. Shlyakhtov and chairman of the executive committee of the municipal council Ye.A. Levakin) and others -- surpassed the indicator of 25-28 quintals of feed units.

The unused reserves and potential which a considerable group of farms has still not been able to place in operation stand out even more clearly against such a background. It is for this reason that we still have not completed the additional task established for this year. But it is too early to lay down our arms. Considerable sources are available for supplementing the forage supplies -- this includes the waste products of vegetable and potato production and the aftergrowth of perennial grasses. We will establish the one task: use must be made of all of the above and the task for accumulating feed must be fulfilled by the end of the year.

The cheapest source for augmenting the feed supplies has been and continues to be the natural meadows and pastures. However, many farms are not utilizing them in an efficient manner. A less serious task is that of creating grazing areas for cattle in the vicinity of large livestock farms.

Just as in the past, some leaders continue to rely upon receiving feed from the state resources and milk and meat production are declining owing to a reduction in the volumes of local feed procurements. We will combat such parasitical tendencies in the most decisive manner possible.

At the present time as never before, the problem of thrifty use of forage has become very acute. Everyone is familiar with the methods for reducing losses. I will mention just one: the introduction of an efficient technology for feed preparation. Unfortunately, at the present time we do not have our own complex. Certainly, some sovkhozes, such as the imeni Tel'man, Detskosel'skiy, Gatchinskiy, Kotel'skiy and others, have their own feed preparation shops and here all of the animals are supplied with rich feed.

Meanwhile, a plan for a standard feed preparation shop which fully meets the conditions found in our oblast was developed long ago. Moreover, at Sosnovyy Bor we have a machine building plant for feed preparation equipment.

The present task consists of ensuring that all of the farms are equipped with modern feed preparation shops over the next 2-3 years. The Sel'khoztekhnika Association must also create a special service for the capital and current repair of this complicated equipment on an industrial basis.

A similar approach must be employed in connection with the erection of storehouses for feed and agricultural products. We are fully capable of organizing, at a plant for construction aluminum structures in Rybatsk, the production of standard storehouse facilities with forced ventilation and ensuring that each sovkhoz is equipped with them.

There is still one other problem which must be resolved on an urgent basis -- ensuring a continuous supply of power for the livestock farms and complexes. The losses caused by the switching off of electric power are considerable and the consequences can have a long-lasting effect on the productivity of animal husbandry operations.

Everyone is aware of the need for an all-round program for the modernization and technical reequipping of the rural power supply systems. However, owing to fault on the part of the oblast's agricultural administration, the preparation of such a document has been dragged out unnecessarily, despite the fact that the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification gave its consent to the carrying out of the necessary work. The oblast executive committee should deal very strictly with those guilty of procrastination, including the management of the Northwestern Branch of the Sel'energoprojekt Institute, which was tasked with preparing a general plan for providing the oblast's villages with electric power.

Beyond any doubt, many reserves for raising productivity are to be found directly in animal husbandry itself. This includes displaying concern for improving breeding work, protecting the animals, improving the organization of labor for farm workers and introducing progressive technologies into operations. We have discussed this matter on more than one occasion. I wish to emphasize only that the problems here are not easy ones.

It bears mentioning that by the end of this current five-year plan the oblast should be obtaining not less than 3,500 kilograms of milk per cow, with this amount being increased to 4,000 kilograms by 1990. This means that the annual increase in milk yield must amount to 100 kilograms or 4 percent. The complexity and tense nature of the established task becomes more obvious when one realizes that over the past 4 years productivity increased by only 240 kilograms and that the average annual rate of increase did not exceed 2 percent. At the same time, the operational experience of our best farms, associations and entire rayons (such as Gatchinskiy, Tosnenskiy, Priozerskiy and Volosovskiy) confirms the fact that the planned goals are fully realistic. Persistence and responsibility must be displayed in achieving them.

The problems concerned with developing beef cattle husbandry and poultry production require unremitting attention to an equal degree, particularly in view of the fact that the Novyy Svet Association has fallen behind in carrying out its five-year tasks. And this is the oblast's largest supplier of pork. A greater contribution towards increasing the meat production volumes must be

made by the sovkhozes of the oblast's agricultural administration, the proportion of which remains rather high in this most important work.

Large capital investments are being allocated for agriculture. And the chief task consists of constantly raising the effectiveness of their use and displaying a zealous attitude towards the allocation of resources and equipment. We are being directed to do this by the party's central committee. This year a decree was adopted on the work of the Moscow Oblast party organization in the management of agricultural production. Many of the shortcomings noted in the development of the oblast's agroindustrial complex are typical of us. This underscores to a large degree the low level of our economic work. Accounting and control over the consumption of material and financial resources are still only poorly organized. Many party, soviet and economic leaders still possess only a weak knowledge of the work and have not mastered such concepts as profit, profitability, production costs and cost accounting.

In order to achieve a high return from invested resources, it will be necessary to eliminate in a decisive manner certain widespread practices: costly machines and equipment are left outdoors where they become damaged and break down prematurely. There are also frequent incidents of wasteful consumption of fuel and lubricating materials and spare parts. The oblast's people's control committee must take a more firm stand in these matters.

We are presently engaged in carrying out a program aimed at strengthening all branches of the Leningrad economy based upon the accelerated introduction of scientific-technical achievements into production operations. This program, which was approved by the party's central committee and which was assigned a high grade in a speech delivered before the Plenum by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, is directly related to agriculture. Considerable importance is attached to calculating in a correct and thrifty manner exactly where and what measures should be carried out and how much they will cost and thereafter to implementing them.

The sovkhoz leaders and specialists are quite justified in expecting to receive considerable assistance from the agricultural science in solving the problems concerned with the effective use of accumulated potential. Large branch scientific-research and planning-technological institutes are concentrated in the VASKhNIL branch for the nonchernozem zone of the RSFSR. Many of them are in the leading ranks of technical progress.

In particular, recently there has been a noticeable increase in the influence being exerted by the Scientific-Research and Planning-Technological Institute for the Mechanization and Electrification of Agriculture in the Nonchernozem Zone of the RSFSR. The party bureau and the management of the collective drew the correct conclusions from the criticism of the results of its activity. The structure of the institute has been put in good order and small non-profile subjects eliminated. All-round departments and creative brigades and groups have been created for the carrying out of work in accordance with a single plan, from the beginning of scientific research to the introduction of a finished work into production operations. In the process, the number of workers has decreased since the beginning of the five-year plan by 140 individuals and the annual national economic effect has increased by a factor of 1.5.

Disk harrows, multipurpose hydraulic manipulators, loaders and other machines for the Kirovets tractor have been developed at the Northern Scientific Research Institute of Hydraulic Engineering and Land Reclamation. The experimental models for this equipment underwent successful testing. Obviously, this equipment should ideally be manufactured at Leningrad enterprises, so as to ensure that the oblast's needs will be satisfied completely during the next few years.

At the same time, the real contribution by the collective of SevNIIGiM (secretary of the party bureau V.I. Shtykov, director A.I. Klimko) towards implementing the Intensifikatsiya-90 Program is still very small. After a period of many years, solutions are still lacking for such important problems as the mechanized gathering up of rocks and wood residues from areas to be reclaimed and the development of a complex of machines for the tending of drainage and irrigation systems has clearly been dragged out excessively. The institute's management must immediately correct the status of affairs and concentrate attention on the key problems of technical progress and the party organization must intensify its control over the creation of progressive techniques and technologies.

During the October Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, considerable attention was devoted to the problems of environmental protection and developing a thrifty attitude towards a great gift of nature -- the forests. We are taking great steps to ensure that no harm comes to the land during the course of transforming it and that its potential is multiplied. You will recall that during the 16th Conference of the Leningrad Oblast CPSU Organization, the task was assigned of developing the prospects for the all-round development of the rayons of the Karelian Isthmus and also the Priladozhye region.

Thirty seven percent of the oblast's agricultural land is concentrated here. In addition, there is a large number of unused and fertile fields. They must be placed in operation and in a manner such that the culture of farming will be raised and improvements will be realized in the natural conditions of this important zone.

The executive committees of the oblast and Leningrad municipal soviets of people's deputies must develop these problems and during the 1st quarter of 1985 introduce proposals for review by the oblast party committee and for inclusion in the plans for the 12th Five-Year Plan. At the present time, during the course of developing a single general plan for the development of Leningrad and the oblast over a period of 20 years, provision must be made for an all-round solution for all of the complex economic and social problems of the Karelian Isthmus and the Priladozhye region, with the mandatory condition of preserving and improving the natural environment.

The role and importance of science in the work of raising agricultural efficiency are indeed great. It should be aligned as close as possible with the specific tasks for developing all branches of the agroindustrial complex. Our scientists are under a great obligation to the farmers with regard to creating intensive varieties of crops, which would be in keeping with the requirements for cultivating them on reclaimed lands. Importance is attached to intensifying scientific-research work in the area of soil science, studying

methods for improving soil fertility and accelerating the development of effective biological methods for protecting plants and nature. In the final analysis, all scientific studies must be subordinate to the chief goal -- raising the productivity and stability of agricultural production and it follows -- improving the supply of food products for the population. The coordination of all work and control over the carrying out of this work will be the responsibility of the Leningrad Scientific Center of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

The profound qualitative changes taking place in agriculture are imposing raised requirements with regard to the training and development of personnel, be they land reclamation specialists, agronomists, engineers or workers in the mass professions. Success is ensured in those areas where the personnel are motivated by new developments and where leading experience and scientific achievements are being introduced actively into operations.

Today, in the agrarian sector, practically all of the farm leaders possess higher educations and 78 percent of the production sectors are headed by certified specialists. Almost 6,000 workers attached to sovkhozes, mobile mechanized columns and operational and other organizations of the agroindustrial complex possess diplomas certifying to the completion of programs of work at higher educational institutes. Eighteen rural professional technical schools are annually graduating more than 4,000 skilled workers in 75 professions.

The party and homeland place a high value on the difficult work being performed by the land reclamation specialists. This is borne out by the recent establishment, by the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, of the honorary title of "Honored Land Reclamation Specialist of the USSR."

However, there are still many areas of neglect in connection with the selection, placement and training of personnel. A high level of personnel turnover continues in the mass professions, particularly at the Lennel'pratsiya Association. In this regard, it would seem to be advisable for the oblast agroindustrial association, jointly with Glavieksproekt, to expand the training of land reclamation specialists at PTU's [vocational and technical schools], based upon direct agreements with mobile mechanized columns. This also applies to municipal VUZ's -- agricultural, veterinary institutes and the Wood Technology Academy. Favorable conditions must be established for enrolling graduates of schools in our oblast and workers on passes from sovkhozes in higher educational institutes.

The municipal and rayon party committees must display constant concern for the personnel attached to the agroindustrial complex, exercise constant control over their production assignments and create the required working, living and recreation conditions for them.

Recently the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee discussed the recommendations of Comrade K.U. Chernenko concerning modern personnel policy and it obligated the party organizations to implement specific measures for ensuring strict observance of the Leninist principles governing personnel work. The task was assigned of persistently ensuring, without exception, that all sectors of economic and cultural construction are headed by politically mature

and competent leaders, individuals who possess high moral qualities, are respected among the masses and are capable of implementing the party's policies.

The solutions for the tasks presently confrontin, us are directly associated with raising the level of party management. In recent years an increase has taken place in the number of communists working in agriculture. At the present time, one out of every five machine operators and one out of every six milkmaids -- is a member of the CPSU. Departmental party organizations and party groups are in operation at a majority of the livestock farms and complexes and at mechanized detachments and teams and brigades of land reclamation PMK's /mobile mechanized columns/ -- acting party cells. But life is imposing greater demands with regard to the operational style of the party committees. A discussion by the bureau of the oblast CPSU committee of the report by the Volosovskiy Rayon Party Committee on the management of the rayon agroindustrial association revealed that a great amount of work still remains to be carried out in order to achieve harmonious operations by all elements in the agrarian sector.

Success will depend upon each worker and each collective being aware of the political importance of the tasks at hand and upon the manner in which the work is organized in the various areas. All organizational and political work by the party, soviet and administrative organs must be concentrated on this area of concern. In the near future, the tasks of the communists concerned with carrying out the decisions handed down during the October (1984) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee will be discussed by the municipal and party committees and by the primary party organizations. A chief area of concern -- ensure efficient implementation of the plans in each element of the agroindustrial complex and at each working position.

Land reclamation is a national endeavor. Naturally, our Komsomol is not standing idle. The Oblast's Komsomol Committee displayed fine initiative when it declared the construction of large-scale aquicultural installations in the oblast to be a shock Komsomol construction project. Romantic in nature, this work will contribute to the labor training of the young men and women. This is borne out by the outstanding work performed at sovkhozes throughout the oblast this year by 96 komsomol youth brigades, which procured more than 10,000 tons of coarse and succulent feed.

A great field of activity is opening up for our ideological workers and our press, television and radio. An honorable obligation of the journalists, lecturers and propagandists -- to disclose in a clear and convincing manner the essence of the land reclamation planned, to reveal the best models of labor valor among the rural workers and to raise the prestige of their work.

We are only 1 week away from our greatest holiday -- the 67th anniversary of the Great October. In like manner as the entire country, our Leningrad workers are preparing to meet this glorious date with new labor achievements.

The tasks for the 10 months and the socialist obligations have been fulfilled successfully by practically all branches of the economy. The agricultural workers have completed their harvesting operations. More than 240,000 tons of potatoes, 345,000 tons of vegetables and 22,000 tons of grain were sold to the state. At the same time, the annual plan for deliveries was fulfilled ahead of schedule.

Potatoes, cabbage, carrots, onions, beets and other farming products have been placed in winter storage in volumes which will fully satisfy the requirements of the residents of Leningrad Oblast.

Special importance is being attached to ensuring that the present rates for developing the Leningrad economy and the solutions for the social tasks are consolidated and multiplied during subsequent work. A reliable means for accomplishing this is that of consistently improving the socialist competition being held under the slogan "The Entire Increase in Production Volumes -- By Means of Technical Progress, Maximum Use of the Equipment and Economies in the Use of Resources." The patriotic movement to prepare in a worthy manner for the 40th anniversary of the victory by the Soviet people during the Great Patriotic War is gaining momentum.

The goals of our party are clear and understandable: prosperity for the nation and a durable peace on earth. The guarantee for achieving these noble goals -- our selfless labor in behalf of our socialist homeland.

Allow me to assure the CPSU Central Committee, the Politburo of the Central Committee and Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko personally that the Leningrad party organization and all workers in the city and oblast are honorably fulfilling the important economic and political task assigned by the party for developing the reclamation of lands. In addition, they are increasing their contribution towards implementing the country's Food Program and they are worthily preparing for the 27th Congress of our Leninist Party.

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REGIONAL

UKRAINIAN CP CC PLENUM MEETS ON AGRICULTURE

Information Report on Plenum

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 3 Nov 84 p 1

[Unattributed article: "Information Report on the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum was held on 2 November 1984.

The work of the plenum was participated in by first secretaries and also secretaries of party obkoms who are heading questions of the agroindustrial complex, representatives of obispolkom, leaders of ministries and certain other republic organizations which are not part of the Central Committee and Audit Commission of the Ukrainian Communist Party, and leaders of a number of water resources, design, and construction organizations.

The plenum examined the following matters:

- 1. The results of the October 1984 CPU Central Committee Plenum and the tasks of republic party organizations coming from its decisions and the speech of CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade K. U. Chernenko at the plenum.**
- 2. The Long-Range Program of Reclamation and Raising the Effectiveness of Use of Reclaimed Lands for the 12th Five-Year Period and for the future to the year 2000 in the Ukraine.**

A report on the first issue was given by CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian CP Central Committee First Secretary Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy; the second issue by Ukrainian CP Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Council of Ministers Chairman Comrade A. P. Lyashko.

The following people took part in the discussion: A. N. Girenko, first secretary of Kherson Oblkom, T. L. Sarekotyaga, first secretary of Marinskiy Raykom in Donetsk Oblast, A. P. Nechevkin, first secretary of Odessa Obkom, V. I. Ostapchuk, first secretary of Nikopolskiy Raykom in Dnepropetrovsk Oblast, M. N. Tsvetkovskiy, first secretary of Zaporozhye Obkom, Z. Ya. Lozhovskaya, chairman of the Serp i molot Kolkhoz in Zolochevskiy Rayon of Lvov Oblast, N. A. Garashchuk, Ukrainian minister of land reclamation and water

resources, V. M. Kavun, first secretary of Zhitomir Obkom, B. B. Smiyan, director of the Dunayvodstroy Trust, A. V. Merzlenko, chairman of Voroshilovgrad Oblispolkom, V. A. Lisitsyn, Ukrainian minister of fruit and vegetable industry, L. G. Sharayev, first secretary of Nikolayev Obkom, and K. M. Sytnik, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences and director of Ukrainian Academy of Sciences Institute of Botany imeni N. G. Kholodnyy.

The concluding speech at the plenum was given by Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy.

The plenum passed a decree which will be published in the press.

Shcherbitskiy Plenum Speech

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 3 Nov 84 pp 1-2

[Report by CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian CP Central Committee First Secretary Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy at the Ukrainian CP Central Committee Plenum: "The Results of the October 1984 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the Tasks of Republic Party Organizations Coming From Its Decisions and the Speech by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade K. U. Chernenko at the Plenum"]

[Text] Comrades! The CPSU Central Committee Plenum held on 23 October of this year examined a question of not only great socioeconomic importance but also vast political significance. As CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade K. U. Chernenko observed at the plenum, the idea is great additional measures aimed at resolving the food problem, and consequently, the precondition for achieving the party's higher goal--providing a steady increase in the standard of living of the Soviet people.

Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko presented a deep analysis of the work to carry out the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent Central Committee plenums.

The CPSU Central Committee Plenum fully approved the suggestions and conclusions in Comrade K. U. Chernenko's speech for further developing the country's economy, basic directions of intensifying agricultural production, and increasing the role of land reclamation in the steady increase of food stocks. Comrade K. U. Chernenko's directions should be made the foundation of our practical activity.

The plenum approved the Long-Range Program of Land Reclamation and Raising the Effectiveness of Use of Relaimed Lands for the 12th Five-Year Period and the future up to the year 2000, which was confirmed by the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and laid out in a report by Politburo member and USSR Council of Ministers Chairman Comrade N. A. Tikhonov.

The plenum's decisions were greeted by communists and all working people of our republic, as well as the entire country, with great satisfaction and unanimous approval.

They caused widespread comment abroad. World public opinion perceived the decisions of the Central Committee Plenum as new evidence of the peace-loving efforts of the Soviet state, whose main cause has always been providing the necessary conditions for the constructive labor of our people, and concern for satisfying their everyday needs.

The CPSU Central Committee and Central Committee Politburo, emphasized Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy, are focusing great attention on developing agriculture and increasing its stability as the necessary conditions for the progress of the entire economy. The most important place in this work belongs to the realization of the country's Food Program, drafted at the May 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenum.

As is well known, in recent years much has been done to further increase the material-technical base of the agrarian sector, improve the economic mechanism and administration, and strengthen the economy of kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Measures taken by the party and state, the selfless labor of workers in agriculture, intensive organizational and political work, and the help of industrial labor collectives has provided a substantial increase in production and purchases, especially of meat, milk, eggs, vegetables, and other products.

Great and fruitful work has been done during these years in our republic as well. Despite the unfavorable weather conditions, the total production of agricultural goods during 1983-1984 totals, according to preliminary data, approximately 59.6 billion rubles, which is 3.8 billion rubles more than during the first 2 years of the 5-year period. This year the republic will obtain the highest volume of agricultural products.

The state of affairs in livestock farming has changed markedly for the better. The average yearly production of milk increased by 1.9 million tons, meat by 178,000 tons, and eggs by 705 million. All of this makes it possible to improve, although still not as fast as one would like, the supplying of food to the population, and improve the structure of nutrition.

The work being done on an ever-increasing scale for social-cultural construction in the countryside is having a perceptible effect on production efforts in kolkhozes and sovkhozes. During the fourth year of this 5-year period, residential buildings with a total area of 15.5 million square meters will be constructed in villages of the republic, which will make it possible to improve the residential conditions of almost 1 million people. More children's preschool establishments, projects of health care and culture, and enterprises of consumer service are being constructed in the countryside than in past years. Work on the gasification of the rural population points has been expanded. Some 12,000 kilometers of automobile roads have been built in rural areas. Now all central farmsteads of kolkhozes and sovkhozes have approach roads with hard surfaces. Recently the Ukrainian CP Central Committee and Ukrainian Council of Ministers approved measures to improve municipal services to the rural population. The real income of kolkhoz members and sovkhoz workers is growing steadily, and the sale of goods in the countryside is increasing.

The standard of living of the rural population is getting closer and closer to the urban population, which is one of our party's program tasks.

This unquestionably has been conducive to the fact that the demographic situation in villages of the republic has improved somewhat in this 5-year period. In 1983 the birthrate there reached the highest level of the last 15 years. At the same time, in a number of oblasts, especially Khmelnitskiy, Zhitomir, Vinnitsa, Chernigov, and Ternopol, the outflow of the rural population remains high. Consequently, it is necessary to carry out with still greater perseverance the plans of social transformation of the countryside, and more fully use for these goals the opportunities which exist locally. A good example might be the experience of Dnepropetrovsk, Lvov, and Donetsk oblasts.

In assessing the value of the work which has been done, said Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy, we must proceed from the fact that production of agricultural goods still does not completely satisfy the growing demands. The necessary stability of farming and livestock raising is not being provided. And this creates difficulties in supplying the population with certain products, especially meat and animal fat, and also has an effect on the economy as a whole.

A key problem continues to be the steady growth of grain production, and ensuring the stability of the grain industry.

In livestock farming it is necessary to reinforce the positive trends to increase the output of goods (at the same number of head) by raising the productivity of livestock, improving the quality of the herd, and, of course, further strengthening the feeds base and rational expenditure of feeds. It is necessary to make wide use of the experience of Belgorod Oblast Party Organization, which has been approved by the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, in raising the effectiveness of use of feed resources and reducing the consumption of grain for fodder.

It is necessary to increase substantially the return from the production potential already created in the countryside, as well as each hectare of land, and more quickly put the entire sector onto the intensive path of development.

The speaker supported the benefits of this course with examples. Transferring poultry farming to an industrial base has made it possible to concentrate more than 60 percent of egg production and 70 percent of poultry flesh in businesses of the Main Administration of Poultry Industry, and reduce expenditure of feed and labor per unit production. Last year, 1.5 million hectares of corn were raised using industrial technology. The productivity there was greater by a factor of 1.5 than in the remaining areas. As the experience of Ternopol Oblast has shown, the industrial technology of cultivating sugar beets, proposed by scientists of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, is making it possible to eliminate virtually all manual labor in cultivating it, and obtain high harvests. The intensive technology of cultivating winter wheat adopted in Ivano-Frankovsk Oblast has yielded a great effect.

It is necessary to further intensify agricultural production, and carry out this work in a planned and persistent fashion.

At the October 1984 CPSU Central Committee Plenum it was emphasized that the task of transforming agriculture into a highly developed, stably operating sector of our economy requires new, more effective decisions, and a truly innovative, creative approach. The essence of the problem is to reduce to a minimum the dependence of agriculture on the caprices of nature, and obtain high harvests under any weather conditions. The persistent need to resolve this task becomes particularly understandable if one takes into account the fact that the overwhelming part of sown area--both throughout the country as a whole, and in our republic--is under unfavorable conditions, including in the zone of so-called risky farming, which is subject to frequent repeated droughts.

The decisive role here belongs to land reclamation. At the CPSU Central Committee Plenum, it was noted that as a result of consistent implementation of the course of land reclamation developed by the party, much work has been carried out to renew agricultural assets. The data figures for the country have been published.

In our republic, noted Comrade V. V. Shcherbinskiy, after the May 1966 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, 8.7 billion rubles were spent on water resources construction, the area of reclaimed lands increased by a factor of 2.7, including irrigated lands by a factor of 4.3. Reclaimed lands now yield one-fifth of the output of plant-growing. And the point is not just the increase of production, although that, unquestionably, is important. Land reclamation has also brought radical changes into the life and labor of agricultural workers. Look at the earlier all but deserted lands of Tavria, Northern Crimea, the former swamps and bogs of Volynya and the Rovno area. Thanks to land reclamation, there has been a transformation here, the land has literally blossomed. New, modern villages have sprung up. There are more people who are excellent masters of their business. In other words, land reclamation has, as it were, breathed second life into whole regions of our republic and others.

The large-scale Long-Range Program of Land Reclamation worked out by the party has received nationwide support. Relying on the increased material-technical capacities, accumulated experience, and the achievements of scientific-technical progress in the field of water resources construction, this program is opening up, to use Comrade K. U. Chernenko's expression, a new major stage in the struggle to raise the fruitfulness of lands.

The CPSU Central Committee Plenum has set the task to expand the area of irrigated and drained lands in the country by a factor of 1.5 by the year 2000, double the output of produce from them, and guarantee the yielding of almost half of all products of plant-growing from these areas.

Our republic must make a great contribution to resolving these tasks. The program approved by the CPSU Central Committee completely lists our proposals, and also the tasks set forth in a CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree passed in May of this year on the further development of land reclamation in the Ukraine.

Irrigated lands in the Ukraine are scheduled to be increased from 2.3 million to 4-4.2 million hectares, and drained lands from 2.9 million to 3.9-4 million hectares. The construction of major irrigation systems will be continued, and immediate projects to open up the excessively damp lands of the Polesye will be completed.

A report will be given on the Long-Range Program of Land Reclamation and Raising the Effectiveness of Use of Reclaimed Lands in the republic by Comrade A. P. Lyashko. Therefore, allow me, said Comrade V. V. Shchepitsa, to dwell briefly only on individual questions connected with realizing the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee Plenum.

The first and extremely important task of today is the radical increase of effectiveness of use of irrigated and drained lands, and as rapid as possible achievement of the projected harvest level in each improved hectare.

The republic is consistently carrying out work in this direction. Irrigated hectares, for example, exceed dry-farming hectares in productivity by a factor of 2-2.5, and in many farms of the Crimean, Kherson, and other oblasts, by a factor of 3-4.

At the same time, 15 percent of the production failed to reach the projected level last year, and in Odessa, Nikolayev, Voroshilovgrad, and Zaporozh'ye oblasts--up to one-third. One may, of course, explain this by various reasons. But primarily they reside in the low level of farming, poor organization of work, lack of personal responsibility, and frequently simply irresponsibility.

In some places, a simplistic, one could even say primitive, notion of land reclamation has still not been eradicated: just put the water on the fields, they say, and the rest will happen on its own. This approach leads to a situation in which agricultural equipment frequently breaks down, fertilizers do little good, equipment is used poorly, cadres are not trained in a timely fashion, and the collective contract is not adopted adequately. As a result, the substantial funds which have been spent to construct irrigation systems do not yield the proper return from many farms.

Obviously, things must not be done this way in the future.

Every farm in reclaimed lands should develop in an integrated fashion, and become an example, and highly effective, in the next few years.

We have plenty of examples of this: they have been cited in the CPSU Central Committee Plenum, and will be cited in A. P. Lyashko's report, and of course speeches of the comrades. The task is to see to it that the indicators of the best become the norm for all. Party organizations, soviet organs, and leaders and specialists of agroindustrial associations, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes should work steadily to resolve it.

Another indispensable condition for raising the effectiveness of land reclamation is substantial improvement of the quality of designing the systems and

construction projects. Here many serious omissions are being permitted. This leads, in particular, to a situation where part of the irrigated areas get flooded, and the necessary reliability of irrigation structures is not assured. It sometimes comes to serious mistakes, such as in the Dunay-Dnistrov irrigation system, for which Odessa Oblast was justly criticized in a report at the CPSU Central Committee Plenum. The Ukrainian CP Central Committee Politburo has assigned a group of responsible workers of the Central Committee, the Council of Ministers, and other republic organizations to investigate this matter and make appropriate suggestions. At the same time, the Ukrainian Council of Ministers Presidium Commission on Questions of the Agroindustrial Complex has been directed to take measures to radically improve the quality of the designing being done by the Ukrugiprovodkhoz and Ukrayuzhgirovodkhoz institutes.

Then Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy touched on the use of drained natural fodder lands. Three-fourths of these are made up of pastures. What they yield, he said, no one knows precisely, since there are no accounts kept on this question. From the remaining so-called "hayfields" many farms receive only 17-20 quintals per hectare, and that is of poor quality. But many millions of rubles have been spent on the reclamation of these lands.

It is time for the Ukrainian Ministry of Agriculture (Comrade M. V. Khorunzhiy), Ukrainian Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources (Comrade N. A. Garkusha), the Ukrainian Gosplan (Comrade D. Ya. Kozenyashev), and other agricultural ministries and departments, jointly with local party, soviet, and economic organs, to investigate this, and henceforth not to permit such irresponsibility. Perhaps the correct thing now would be to concentrate funds and material-technical resources, and accomplish reconstruction and the necessary organizational measures to create in these areas truly high-productive fodder lands, and receive a minimum of 50-60 quintals of good hay from each hectare there.

The task of increasing productivity is no less urgent in relation to the remaining meadows and pastures, whose total area in the republic amounts to 6.8 million hectares.

It is well known, said the speaker, that chemical reclamation has great significance for raising the fruitfulness of soils. In our republic, for example, there are about 10 million hectares of acidic soils, on which more than a third of all mineral fertilizers are put every year. According to the data of science, the effectiveness of mineral fertilizer use increases by 25-30 percent if liming of these soils is carried out. It is an advantageous thing. But every year plans for carrying out these projects are not fulfilled, since kolkhozes and sovkhozes are supplied with only half of the necessary quantity of liming materials. The situation is similar with gypsum application to saline lands.

The Ukrainian Gosplan, along with interested organizations, must examine these questions and find possibilities for solving them. Much depends on local initiative here, as shown by the example of Volyn, Ternopol, and certain other oblasts.

Much very responsible work remains to be done to create rational land reclamation systems and radically improving water supplying to the economy and population of the republic. In connection with this, V. V. Shcherbitskiy emphasized the importance of constructing the Dnipro-Dnieper water resources complex, whose introduction, along with the creation of major zones of guaranteed production of agricultural products, will make it possible to radically resolve the problem of supplying water to the region. Implementation of this project will demand vast efforts.

This construction, like the entire land reclamation program, should be under the daily control of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee and Council of Ministers, party obkoms and oblispolkoms, especially Nizhyn and Vinnytsia.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers do ree calls for participation in this construction not only by the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, but also a number of other agricultural and industrial ministries. Leaders of all organizations participating in this important state effort must well and thoroughly know their tasks and ensure precise and high quality fulfillment of all tasks within the established time periods. There is no doubt that this construction will often become an urgent, shock-working cause for our Komsomol.

Implementation of the large-scale program of land reclamation will require, obviously, very active participation of scientists and specialists, and widespread use of the latest scientific-technical achievements. It is necessary to accelerate the development and adoption of new agricultural technologies and systems of farming on reclaimed lands, selective breeding, and create high-productive machines.

Let us be frank, said Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy, in this regard our science is still not up to modern requirements. Therefore, particularly increase their contribution to the cause of raising the level of our farming.

In carrying out land reclamation construction, it is important at all levels to increase attention to questions of preserving the environment, not to permit undesirable ecological processes. In order to do this, it is necessary to increase the collaboration of scientists of our country, with the governments of the Russian Federation, Belorussia, and Moldavia in developing large-scale programs of land reclamation, particularly in the Kuban, constructing the Dunay-Dnepr complex, and others.

The interests of the cause also require that in time the scientists to develop a prognosis of remote consequences of land reclamation. This should be studied "in earnest," so to speak, by the agricultural universities of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, the Syntsov Institute of Soil Science, Institute of Agricultural Sciences imeni V. I. Lenina, and the Vinnytsia Institute, jointly with the corresponding ministries and departments of the central organs.

In the next 5-year period it is necessary to complete the preparation of the General Plan of Anti-erosion Measures. The central scientific and industrial

should be followed in creating on all farms integrated systems of protective measures.

Fulfillment of the tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee Plenum will require serious measures in organizational-cadre groundwork for the land reclamation program, creating the necessary production and living conditions for people, and organizing an effective socialist competition. For the construction of the Dnepr-Bug Hydrosystem alone, about 8,000 specialists and qualified workers must be trained within 2-3 years.

In connection with this, some anxiety is aroused by the fact that the Ukrainian State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education is not meeting targets for training cadres for the system of the Ukrainian Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, although there are not enough cadres. Also totally unacceptable is the fact that during the years of the 10th and the current 5-year periods, land improve : were undersupplied by 177,000 square meters of living space, which amounts to one-eighth of the plan. And the living space is being built by the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources itself. Such an attitude from the leaders of this ministry toward such an important effort is inexcusable.

These examples do not exhaust the set of questions relating to the implementation of the land reclamation program. In executing the decrees of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers, corresponding documents are being drafted which will specify tasks according to republic, and also determine the necessary measures to carry them out.

There must be substantial plans for realizing the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee Plenum in every oblast, every rayon, kolkhoz, and sovkhoz.

It is especially important to emphasize that the success of the matter will be decided by each worker's understanding of the vast political significance of the tasks put forward by the party, by a high level of organization, a businesslike attitude, initiative, and a constant sense of responsibility for timely, high-quality resolution of each of the tasks ahead.

All of the organizational, political, and economic work being done, Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy went on, should now be examined from the point of view of direct preparation for the next party congress, the 27th. And this means that everything must be done for successful completion of plans of this year and the five-year plan as a whole.

The results of three-quarters of this year show that in the republic's industry, the rates of growth of production being provided are higher than planned. Above-plan goods worth more than 1.7 billion rubles were sold. Obligations undertaken for above-plan increase of labor productivity and reduction of the prime cost of production are being fulfilled. It is necessary to take all the needed measures to maintain the rates which have been achieved and, where possible, to increase them. Special attention must be turned to sectors where lagging has been permitted. This applies primarily to a number of enterprises of the coal industry and ferrous metallurgy.

By the end of the year, builders are to turn over still more important production projects, residential housing children's preschool establishments, vocational and technical schools, and hospitals. The tasks are intensive, but feasible, and they must be resolved at all costs.

In agricultural production, the set of autumn field tasks is being completed. More grain than last year has been collected, and by the October holidays, the target for selling it will be fulfilled by all oblasts. Many oblasts have already fulfilled state plans of grain procurement. Rice growers have labored successfully, bringing up a large crop of white grain. The plan of rice sales to the state has been overfulfilled. Many oblasts have harvested a good crop of corn. The plans of purchases of potatoes, vegetables, and all types of livestock production will be fulfilled. Measures to complete field-work have been examined in the Ukrainian CP Central Committee with the participation of leaders of the appropriate ministries and departments, and some secretaries of party obkoms. Now it is very important to carry out the wintering of livestock in an organized fashion, and use all opportunities to further increase production and procurements of produce.

The speaker went on to emphasize the need to complete work on drafts of the economic plan for next year and measures to ensure its fulfillment, and to continue drafting the Basic Directions of Economic and Social Development for the 12th Five-Year Period and the period up to the year 2000. In doing this, it is necessary to proceed from the fact that the central, most important task in the next year and in the 12th Five-Year Period is sharply boosting the effectiveness of social production. This can only be achieved on the basis of its comprehensive intensification, and acceleration of scientific-technical progress.

There is every reason to say, observed Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy, that we are dealing with this important effort better than before but still far from as well as we should and can do it.

After the 26th Party Congress, a definite system was laid down in the work to accelerate scientific-technical progress in the republic. Thanks to the efforts of scientists, specialists, and producers in industry, good results have been obtained on the whole. Last year, for example, the economic effect of using scientific and design applications of the Ukrainian scientists in the country's economy exceeded 3.1 billion rubles. Enterprises and organizations of the republic obtained an economic effect totaling 1,450,000,000 rubles by adopting inventions and rationalizers' suggestions.

Today it has become truly necessary, while not weakening attention to these questions in industry, to significantly increase work to accelerate scientific-technical progress in all sectors of the agroindustrial complex and in construction, where these tasks are now not being completely resolved. The Ukrainian Council of Ministers, Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, Southern Branch of the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences imeni V. I. Lenin, Ukrainian Gosstroy, and ministries and departments must develop and implement specific measures to accelerate scientific-technical progress in these sectors.

Great help in this effort can be rendered to agriculture by collectives of many industrial enterprises, especially leading ones, their designers, and engineering-technical workers. This will be true sponsorship assistance.

Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy made the suggestion that the Ukrainian CP Central Committee Plenum set this task: to bring the yearly economic effect of accelerated creation and widespread adoption of advanced technologies and new equipment to 4.5-5 billion rubles by the end of the 12th Five-Year Period, and by adopting inventions and rationalizers' suggestions--approximately 1.8-2 billion rubles. Reserves for this are also large. Much here can be done by trade unions, and organizations of the All-Union Society of Inventors and Rationalizers and scientific-technical societies.

Tasks of accelerating scientific-technical progress should be examined in each collective, and specific ways of resolving them determined.

To this should be subordinated republic, sectorial, and regional integrated, goal-oriented programs, whose formation has already begun for the 12th Five-Year Period and should be completed within the established times. Special attention should be focused on the Transport and Biotekhnologiya programs, which will be the first to be implemented in the republic.

In all sectors of the economy it is necessary to significantly reinforce the work to modernize production, replace obsolete equipment, mechanize labor-intensive processes, reduce the material consumption of articles produced, and save all types of resources. And it is more than ever necessary to resolutely undertake to raise the quality of production.

Councils of assistance to scientific-technical progress under raykoms, gorkoms, obkoms, and the Ukrainian CP Central Committee should be more active in resolving all these tasks.

It should be clear to all, observed Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy, that acceleration of scientific-technical progress and increased effectiveness of production require a deep understanding, one might say a love for the work, and if necessary, extraordinary penetrating power. It is important for the innovative approach to be taken in these efforts, and for initiative and persistence to be increased.

But more about one thing. Beginning on 1 January 1985, production associations and enterprises of 11 union and republic ministries will be working under conditions of the economic experiment. In addition to the Ukrainian Ministry of Food Industry, Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building, and Ministry of Electronics Industry, some sectors of machine building, a number of enterprises of ferrous metallurgy, local industry, and consumer service of the population.

Expanding the circle of associations, enterprises, and sectors taking part in the economic experiment requires a more careful attitude toward them, deep analysis of their work, and consistent adoption of forms and methods of management which have proved worthwhile. To do this, the Ukrainian Council of

Ministers is to expediently reinforce with the proper specialists the make-up of the commission existing in the republic for coordinating the activity of ministries and departments of the Ukraine which are participating in the economic experiment, and broaden its powers.

The October 1984 CPSU Central Committee Plenum emphasized that the scale and importance of the tasks put forward by the party require inculcation in cadres of a truly patriotic attitude toward the effort, daily party concern for the growth of political consciousness and business qualifications in people, increased responsibility for the results of management in every sector, and strengthened party, state, and production discipline.

Specific ways of further improving our work have been determined by directives of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade K. U. Chernenko on certain questions of current cadre policies. They should be discussed from every aspect in all party committees. Based on analysis of the situation, specific measures to improve the training, placement, and indoctrination of cadres should be implemented in all places.

Now our urgent task is to organize elucidation and deep study of materials of the October 1984 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the proposals of Comrade K. U. Chernenko's speech. The mass information media, lecture propaganda, and the system of party, Komsomol, and economic studies should be used for this.

It is important not to turn this work into a campaign, but carry it out systematically, purposefully, to show that in this effort, the party's Food Program and plans of land reclamation are being realized, to propagandize capably the best experience, and criticize shortcomings sharply and in a businesslike manner.

There is no doubt that communists and working people of the Soviet Ukraine will do all that is necessary to fulfill the plans made by the party, and greet in a worthy fashion the 27th CPSU Congress.

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SARATOV OBLAST CHIEF EVALUATES PARTY WORK WITH ECONOMY

Moscow PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN' in Russian No 18, Sep 84 pp 19-24

[Article by V. Gusev, first secretary of Saratov Oblkom of the CPSU, under rubric "In the Struggle to Intensify Production": "We Are Improving the Style and Methods of Leadership of the Economy"]

[Text] Implementing the vast plans of economic and social development envisioned by the 26th CPSU Congress and putting the economy on the path of intensification with all urgency are bringing before party committees and primary organizations tasks connected with raising the level of leadership and improving management activity in all sections and links of social production. Comrade K. U. Chernenko emphasizes: "We can and wish to move forward more quickly. We can and should be much more energetic in resolving problems of intensive development of the economy. Only on this basis is an ever fuller satisfaction of the material and spiritual needs of the people feasible."

Guided by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, the Saratov Oblast party organization is carrying out in a planned and consistent manner a course of confirming politically aware management. A vast beneficial influence on the higher organizational-party and ideological-indoctrinal work, improved style of leadership of the economy, better mastery of methods of scientific administration by cadres, and creation of a businesslike and creative atmosphere in labor collectives has been exerted by the CPSU Central Committee decree passed not too many years ago on a report of the Saratov Oblkom. Now we can boldly announce: a great businesslike attitude, competence, and the ability of cadres to rely on the people's opinion have become characteristic for the style of work of party, soviet, and economic organs of the oblast.

The party's Central Committee, as is well known, instructed the obkom to raise the level of party leadership of the economic, social, and cultural development of the oblast, basing all activities on the decisions of the 26th Party Congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums. In these it was determined that the obkom has the main responsibility for carrying out the policies of the party locally and implementing its decisions.

Above all the CPSU obkom is trying to improve the style of its work. We have declared war on paperwork and ostentation of elected officials, and we have substantially reduced the number of different meetings, to which a limited number of workers are now invited. The number of decrees passed by the CPSU obkom buro has been reduced by a factor greater than 1.5. Last year saw an end to the operation of staffs created previously under the oblast party committee which did not prove worthwhile in practice. By the recommendations of the obkom, these measures were implemented by CPSU gorkoms and raykoms.

Now party committees and their apparatus have focused their efforts on organizational and political work locally--in primary organizations and labor collectives. Last year alone, workers of the obkom were present in almost 2,000 party organizations. The main thing achieved was improved results from commissions.

For example, the CPSU obkom has given practical aid to Baltayskiy Raykom in improving its activities. By the obkom's recommendations, the structure of party organizations and the placement of communists in decisive districts have improved. Now shop party organizations have been created in every tractor and field-crop cultivation brigade. The number of party and party-Komsomol groups in livestock farms and complexes has increased. Control and checking of the execution of decisions made has been strengthened.

The results of this work show in overall successes. The communists and working people of Baltayskiy Rayon have expanded competition to raise the effectiveness of all sectors of production and pull lagging businesses, brigades, and farms up to the level of the leaders. Among them, words are not at variance with action. In 1982 in the rayon, more than half of the farms were among the laggards. Now all kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the rayon are successfully carrying out plans and obligations.

Goal-oriented visits by obkom apparatus workers to cities and rayons in order to study the experience of leadership of economic, organizational-party, and ideological work have proved worthwhile. In these cases party committees and their apparatus are being given concrete help in the correct organization of activity. The Department of Organizational-Party Work studied in Romanovskiy Rayon the practice of party-political provisioning for fulfillment of plans and socialist obligations; the Department of Agriculture and Food Industry investigated in Fedorovskiy Rayon the question of participation of party organizations in adopting the collective contract and the two-shift regime of work in agricultural production. The forms and methods of work of Sovetskiy and Rovenskiy raykoms were also studied. This practice strengthens the ties between the obkom and party organizations, and increases the fighting spirit and initiative of party collectives.

Economic successes largely depend on cadres--their selection, placement, and indoctrination. This is our main concern. The qualitative make-up of leadership cadres in the oblast is improving. They include more specialists who possess experience of working with people.

But there are often many shortcomings in implementing cadre policies. It must be admitted that some party committees have been judging leaders and specialists by their words and resumes. This practice must be eliminated by all means. The obkom is trying to evaluate the activities of leaders and the effectiveness of their work by real and tangible results. The obkom buro has refined the procedure for forming a cadre reserve for promotion and for work with them in obkom departments, city and rayon CPSU committees, and party committees of enterprises and associations. In particular, it is planned for party committees to practice more widely the reading of accounts and reports of leaders in plenums and meetings of the buro and meetings in primary party organizations; also to strengthen control and checking of execution of directives of the party and government, and local decisions.

The document prepared by the obkom on this issue is based on the positive experience of party committees such as Saratov, Balakovo, and Volsk gorkoms, and Saratovskiy, Krasnodar, and Sovetskiy raykoms. Their style of work is characterized by an ability to determine the main links in leading the economy and concentrate the attention of party organizations and labor collectives on them. Here they are making a deep and comprehensive study of the state of affairs locally, involving all members of city and rayon committees in the work, and taking a principled approach toward evaluating the activity of leaders who do not ensure fulfillment of plans; they are improving control and checking of execution in lower links and increasing the activeness of commissions for controlling the activity of administration and the work of the apparatus, at the center of attention of which are questions of technical re-outfitting and reconstruction and the effectiveness of production.

The party obkom, having analyzed the practice of work of commissions for controlling the activity of administration, has sent party committees memoranda on the results of their work, which has served as a good basis for improving their work, which has served as a good basis for improving the control and checking of production.

Recently the obkom has been making more strict demands on all party, soviet, and economic organs, labor collectives, and their leaders for ensuring steady and systematic fulfillment of plans and socialist obligations in all technical-economic indicators. This problem is multi-faceted. Its resolution depends on improving the methods of management and administration, increasing organization and order in production, and comprehensive strengthening of plan, production, and labor discipline. The attention of primary party organizations has been focused on these questions so that they thoroughly investigate the economics and organization of production and react in a timely fashion to every disruption of the production rhythm of work. And it is worth noting that party committees and their apparatus have begun to more fully combine organizational and political work to resolve specific problems and tasks.

At the same time, the CPSU obkom is trying to eliminate interference of party committees in the administrative and management functions of leaders and specialists. Future work plans of the CPSU obkom, gorkoms, and raykoms have placed the

main emphasis on raising the level of organizational-party work and unconditionally fulfilling plans and socialist obligations. The idea is to make better use of internal reserves and implement practical measures to raise labor productivity, intensify production, accelerate scientific-technical progress, improve the organization of labor, and adopt cost-accounting. In the oblast it has become the rule to analyze the fulfillment of plans and socialist obligations in plenums and buro sessions of party committees, meetings of communists, and meetings in labor collectives. Broad discussion of current and future economic problems makes it possible to resolve them in a more qualified and effective fashion.

Effective control over the realization of economic plans has also been established. The results of carrying out socialist obligations by labor collectives are analyzed every month in joint sessions of the CPSU obkom buro, oblast executive committee, oblast council of trade unions, and the Komsomol obkom. This approach is yielding positive results.

Enterprises and associations of the oblast have fulfilled plans of the three and a half years of the five-year period for producing industrial goods. Construction organizations have made operational all planned production capacities and projects, and also residential building and other projects of the social-cultural complex. The material-technical base of kolkhozes and sovkhozes has become stronger. A great volume of land improvement projects have been implemented. The area of irrigated lands in the oblast has reached 500,000 hectares.

In analyzing the activity of city and rayon committees and primary organizations in guiding economic, social, and cultural development, one can see positive shifts in the organization of party work, which have been promoted to a large degree by an examination of the tasks of party organizations which come from the CPSU Central Committee decree, plenums of the obkom, gorkoms, and raykoms, and meetings in primary party organizations. In short, party committees and party organizations have drawn practical conclusions from the requirements contained in the CPSU Central Committee decree, have made them the basis of current and future work plans, and are striving to carry out the decisions taken.

For party committees and primary organizations there is now no more important task than ensuring that production moves into an intensive path of development and radically improving labor productivity. On the recommendations of the obkom, the economic organs of the oblast, jointly with scientists, ministries, and departments, have worked out 27 integrated, goal-oriented programs. These include a plan for the technical re-outfitting and reconstruction of the oblast's industry. This document contains measures for adopting the achievements of science, technology, and advanced experience in production. The tasks of the oblast party organization for further accelerating scientific-technical progress in sectors of the economy were examined in their turn in the obkom plenum. Party committees and primary party organizations took under their control the fulfillment of plans of measures to adopt new equipment, progressive technology, and advanced experience.

Active work in this direction is being done by the party committee and economic leadership of Saratev Electrical-Unit Production Association, whose experience has been approved by the CPSU obkom. This collective, at the initiative of the party organization, adopted a fine system of continuous planning and control over the adoption of new technology. The essence of it is that in formulating and implementing technical measures, the responsibility rests not only on engineering services of the association, but also on its economic subdivisions. They are achieving progressive normatives of labor outlays, whose fulfillment depends completely on mechanizing labor-intensive processes, concentrating and specializing production, improving administration, and expanding the service zone of equipment and machines. Furthermore, material incentives of engineering-technical workers are carried out depending on the adoption of measures for new technology. All of this is supported by measures aimed at developing socialist competition, activizing the work of rationalizers and inventors, and, finally, at raising the effectiveness of party control. As a result, the association is reducing the labor intensiveness of production by 12-13 percent every year.

Or another example. The CPSU obkom approved in its turn the initiative of the collectives of the Nitren Association and the Petroleum Processing Plant imeni S. M. Kirov for increasing volumes of output without increasing expenditure of fuel-energy resources per unit output by adopting new technology and improving technological processes. Party organizations of the collectives, oriented by scientific-technical progress, have waged war on poor management, wastefulness, and losses of fuel and energy. Moreover, everyone was included in the active struggle--from the worker, brigade leader, and foreman to the leader of the shop, plant, and association. And the results were not slow in taking effect in increased production.

In the Nitren Association, the output of goods compared to 1975 increased by a factor of 1.7, while the consumption of electrical energy was reduced by a factor of 1.6, and fuel by 8 percent. At the Plant imeni S. M. Kirov, the volume of production increased by 35 percent, while the expenditure of electrical energy decreased by 10 percent and fuel by 13 percent. The initiative of the leading collectives is being widely adopted by enterprises and associations of other sectors of the economy.

The oblast party organization is taking effective measures to bring to life the directives of the December 1983 and February and April 1984 plenums of the CPSU Central Committee--to achieve above-plan increase of labor productivity by at least one percent and decrease the prime cost of production by one-half percent. Under the guidance of party organizations, labor collectives have conducted a deep analysis of production activity and uncovered internal reserves. Based on these, they have worked out organizational-technical measures which ensure additional increases of labor productivity and a lower prime cost of production. Leading enterprises and associations, including the Automobile and Tractor Spark Plug Plant, Plant imeni V. I. Lenin, Experimental Factory of Knit Sportswear, and Construction-Installation Administration No 1, have come forth with counterplans. Their initiative has been supported in many plants and factories of the oblast.

Every collective and every party organization has found its reserves and possibilities for overall increase of production. Plants of aviation and electrothermal equipment have transferred the basic equipment to two-shift operation. What results has this yielded? Above all, enterprises have reached control figures of the five-year period in terms of volumes of goods produced.

The obkom, relying on gorkoms, raykoms, and primary party organizations, has set a course for further developing the brigade form of labor organization and incentives. The oblast has undertaken a well-designed program for introducing it and is implementing it successfully. Most labor collectives have created constantly working commissions for the adoption and development of brigade forms of organizing labor. They include highly qualified specialists and leading workers. The commissions are helping bring to life specific organizational, technical, economic, and indoctrinal measures to ensure successful work of brigades.

The industry of the oblast has implemented specialization of divisions and shops, established optimal production zones, improved the organization and norm-fixing of labor, and adopted elements of cost-accounting. In enterprises of automotive, transport, and agricultural machine-building, the brigade form now takes in more than 72 percent of workers, in radio electronics--65 percent, and in chemistry and petrochemistry--61 percent. In industry as a whole, brigades on contract are carrying out 55 percent of the total volume of work. By the end of the five-year period, the brigade form of labor organization will be developed even further, and also measures will be implemented to provide for converting brigades to cost-accounting.

The adoption of the new form of labor organization, along with other measures, has made it possible to raise labor productivity in industry for the first half-year by 6.6 percent as compared to the corresponding period of last year--2.5 percent higher than the planned level. The prime cost of production decreased by 0.7 percent. Socialist obligations have been fulfilled in these indicators in construction, transport, enterprises of communication, and in the sphere of consumer service.

I would like to discuss somewhat more thoroughly party guidance of agriculture and sectors of the agroindustrial complex. The CPSU Central Committee decree observes that party, soviet, and agricultural organs of the oblast are underusing possibilities of intensifying production and carrying out the Food Program. The criticism is justified. The obkom directs a large share of the blame for the shortcomings and negligence in the development of kolkhozes and sovkhozes to its own address. This means errors in the work with cadres, where the obkom sometimes failed to solve organizational, economic, and social questions in a timely fashion. As a result, the productivity of fields and farms remained low, the oblast lost its former reputation as a producer of vigorous and reliable wheat, many kolkhozes and sovkhozes did not make a profit, and some leaders and specialists did not master economic methods of management.

The critical observations expressed in the CPSU Central Committee spurred the oblast party organization and labor collectives to eliminate shortcomings both in economic activity and in party work. The obkom, gorkoms, raykoms, and primary party organizations are now implementing a set of measures for successful fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th Party Congress and the Food Program. The oblast has completed the formation of rayon and oblast agroindustrial associations. The oblast party organization has sent to these organs fine production organizers and specialists capable of resolving in a highly qualified way questions of the development of the agroindustrial complex.

In carrying out the CPSU Central Committee decree, the cbkom, gorkoms, raykoms, and primary party organizations have focused the attention of communists and all workers on the immediate and future tasks which will ensure higher kolkhoz and sovkhoz production and greater effectiveness of this production. This goal has been established as the keystone: to improve the level of farming and livestock production, and strictly observe the requirements of agronomic and zoological-veterinary science on fields and farms. Simultaneously work will be going on to improve internal economic planning, accounting, and control, convert lower subdivisions to cost-accounting, and strengthen economic incentives for the final results of work.

Let us admit that in the work of rayon agroindustrial associations and their soviets not everything was carried out as planned. For a long time, many workers in departments of inter-sectorial connections and planning departments of rayon agricultural administrations could not find their place in the overall effort. Meanwhile, the departments are the object of great hopes concerning a guarantee of correct economic relationships between sovkhozes, enterprises, and organizations of the agroindustrial complex. The fact that there is still no good experience from which to make comparisons and take an example is also having an effect.

The oblast has many kolkhozes and sovkhozes which are lagging and making low profits. Bringing these farms up to the level of average or leading ones would mean significantly increasing the production of goods and raising the profitability of production. This problem has become one of the most important ones for the obkom. All farms of rayon and oblast agroindustrial associations have developed organizational-economic plans for developing and strengthening production. Fulfillment of these is under the control of party organizations.

The period since the passing of the CPSU Central Committee decree can without exaggeration be called the period of studies of cadres. Leaders and specialists went through course training in agricultural VUZes of the oblast. Machine operators, team leaders, brigade leaders, heads of farms, economists, and accounting workers studied not only advanced technology of raising agricultural crops and keeping livestock but also advanced methods of organizing labor and administration, the principles of work under collective-contract conditions, and cost-accounting. Here is the result. In 1981, 1832 collectives out of 6700 production subdivisions of kolkhozes and sovkhozes

converted to the collective contract, and this year 6365 are working by the new system.

All of this has had a positive effect on the economics of kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Last year, for the first time in recent years, farms of the oblast successfully met state plans for the sale of basic types of produce of farming and livestock raising. Expenses for production were reduced by 9 percent. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes ended the year with a profit of 415 million rubles, and the level of profit was 27 percent. The practice of this year testifies that the production line in kolkhozes and sovkhozes and the enterprises and organizations servicing them is operating in a more precise and coordinated way, fields and farms have become more orderly, discipline has been strengthened, and organization has increased in carrying out agricultural work.

The work of the CPSU obkom, gorkoms, and raykoms to improve the style and methods of guiding the economy, of course, does not hold the solution to all problems. The transition to intensive methods of management is still being accomplished too slowly. Production capacities are not being fully used in some enterprises. Enterprises of the sewing and knitwear industry have decreased the output of goods in this five-year period. Some enterprises, associations, and building sites have not provided for fulfillment of planned targets. In a number of instances, the obkom, gorkoms, and raykoms agreed to unfounded adjustments of plans in a downward direction. The oblast is lagging in its duty to the state for the selling of grain, sunflowers, meat, and certain other products of agriculture.

There are still many errors also in the work to adopt the best experience. Leading collectives of Saratov Oblast have more than once been pioneers of initiatives which received nationwide recognition--such as the defect-free manufacture of goods, and an integrated system of controlling the effectiveness of capital construction. But the initiatives which have gotten extensive dissemination in the country are far from always used locally, at neighboring enterprises. The oblast committee is aware that all these shortcomings are directly connected with negligence in the leadership of the business and in the style of work of the obkom, gorkoms, raykoms, and primary party organizations.

Intensifying production is not just new technology and equipment. It is also modern economic thinking. Unfortunately, not all party committees and economic leaders have thoroughly mastered this truth. Discussion of the report of the Balashov Gorkom at the obkom buro session recently showed that in the style of this gorkom's work administrative methods still predominate, and there is some usurpation of the work of soviet and economic organs. A study of the state of affairs shows that other party committees too have still not fully escaped this "disease."

The CPSU obkom is striving to see to it that the Leninist style of work is mastered by every party, soviet, and economic leader. On the path before us there is still a great deal of work implementing in practice deeply considered and energetic measures to bring to life the directives of the 26th Party Congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums.

Source: Izdatel'stvo nauchno-tekhnicheskoy literatury "Mashinostroyeniye", 1985.

REGIONAL

KRASNOYARSK KRAYKOM CHIEF ON PARTY ROLE IN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Moscow PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN' in Russian No 19, Oct 84 pp 15-20

[Article by P. Fedirko, first secretary of Krasnoyarsk CPSU Kraykom, under rubric "In the Struggle to Intensify Production": "Confirming the Creative Approach to Resolving Problems which Come Up"]

[Text] The Communist Party has precisely determined the direction of development of the Soviet economy. Intensification, accelerated adoption of the achievements of science and technology in production, and implementing large integrated programs are the tasks of immediate importance. Realizing them will make it possible to raise to a qualitatively new level the production force of our society. Shifting the economy onto an intensive path requires a creative approach, scientific organization of production, and bold incentives for the labor of workers and specialists.

"The social-political atmosphere in which our people live and work," observed Comrade K. U. Chernenko in a meeting with young metallurgists, "is especially characterized in our time by a businesslike, demanding attitude, and a collective creative search for solutions to questions which arise."

We feel with particular keenness in our kray party organization the urgency of the party's demands on cadres for a creative approach to business, formation of a new type of economic thinking, development of initiative, a businesslike attitude, strengthened discipline, and increased responsibility.

Striking changes are taking place in the economy of the kray. Proceeding from the directives of the 26th Party Congress, subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, and decrees of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers on integrated programs of developing the production forces of Krasnoyarsk Kray, our party organization is directing the efforts of working people toward successfully meeting what has been planned and finding the most rational ways of solving the problems which come up. And there are many of these in our rapidly developing kray. They are connected with the specific features of assimilating natural treasures.

Our kray belongs to a number of unique regions of the country in its concentration of many different natural resources. Great reserves of coal are concentrated here, there are large ore deposits of ferrous and non-ferrous

metals, an extensive area is occupied by expanses of excellent Siberian timber, the river of the Yeniseysk Basin possesses rich reserves of hydro-energy, and the central and southern rayons are favorable for farming and livestock raising.

As practice has shown, the most effective method of assimilating the natural resources of the kray is to form powerful territorial-production complexes and industrial centers in its territory. The foundation of the method is constructing major electric power stations and energy-intensive production facilities, expanding the petrochemical complex, improving the use of timber resources, developing enterprises of food and light industry, augmenting the multi-sectorial agriculture, creating scientific establishments, and carrying out a broad program of social measures. The kray is also forming economic giants such as Sayanskiy and Kansko-Achinskiy territorial-production complexes, and developing Krasnoyarskiy and Norilskiy industrial rayons and many industrial centers.

On the base of the rich reserves of coal, unique thermo-electrical stations and coal mines are operating and being built. The powerful Krasnoyarsk hydro-electric station is operating in Yenisey, the Ust-Khantayskiy hydro-electric station is yielding current, and construction is being completed on the Sayano-Shushenskiy hydro-electric station, which has a capacity of 6.4 million kilowatts. In Angara, construction of the Boguchanskiy hydro-electric center is underway.

The creation of such powerful facilities as territorial-production complexes and industrial rayons would be inconceivable without the construction of cities and settlements and the birth of new labor collectives which are joined by people from many republics and oblasts of the country. Under the difficult conditions of Siberia, the first builders of important economic objects especially need well-constructed housing, modern kindergartens and schools, theaters and concert halls, and stadiums. Normal living conditions and healthy recreation are the pledge of successful, fruitful work in production, yielding high final results. The Krasnoyarsk communists always remember this.

What do we see as the solution of the problems facing us? Above all, improving the style of party leadership of the entire economy of the kray. Here we place fundamental importance on the selection, placement, and indoctrination of party, soviet, economic, trade union, and Komsomol cadres. They bear great responsibility for the state of affairs on enterprises and building sites, in kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and responsibility for carrying out plans and socialist obligations. As early as April 1981, the kraykom buro confirmed an integrated five-year program to improve work with leadership cadres in light of the requirements of the 26th CPSU Congress. Similar five-year programs have been undertaken in all primary party organizations, rayon, city, and okrug committees, and Khakass Obkom.

The goal of the program is to strengthen all areas of party, soviet, economic, and social-political activity with politically mature, qualified workers. The basis for formulating it was a deep and comprehensive analysis

of the state of affairs with cadres during the 10th Five-Year Plan, which was made by the kray party committee with the help of central planning organs, scientists, and highly qualified specialists of the economy.

In the course of implementing these integrated programs, we are convinced that they present practical value for us, and are helping to significantly improve the selection, placement, and indoctrination of leadership cadres, and carry out goal-oriented work with them.

As an example, let me cite the party organization and leadership of Norilskiy Mining and Metallurgy Combine, who developed and are implementing an extensive set of measures aimed at forming a reserve of cadres and raising their professional and ideological-political level.

It must be mentioned that one of the main sources the combine uses to put together leadership cadres is young specialists, of whom there are now more than 1100 in the enterprise. Reducing the period of their adaptation and improving their professional training have great significance. In order to do this, the party organization and leadership of the combine are making agreements for collaboration with the heads of the country's VUZes, where, beginning in the third year, students are oriented towards work in the subdivisions of the combine. Leading specialists of the enterprise are collaborating with core departments of institutes to prepare programs of study for students of upper courses which are applicable to the technological characteristics of the combine's enterprises. There are 34 VUZes of the country which have been assigned to the combine and to the base of production practice of students. The combine is conducting probationary work of young specialists who have completed VUZes. In reckoning the results of the probation period, the specialist's creative passport is issued, and the best join the reserve for higher positions. The precise and systematic work with cadres has made it possible to significantly reduce the instances of hasty assignments.

Substantial work experience with leadership cadres has been accumulated in Krasnoyarsk aluminum and non-ferrous metals plants, as well as other enterprises, construction organizations, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes of the kray. On the whole one may say that the integrated programs have made it possible to reinforce the important areas of the kray's economy with knowledgeable and conscientious workers.

In the work with cadres, party committees of the kray are trying to find new forms and enriching the time-tested ones with new content applicable to specific conditions. For example, in the practice of Divnogorsk Gorkom and the primary party organizations of the city, the certification of leaders has worked out well. The value of this is that it makes it possible to see more precisely and objectively the potential and capabilities of a worker, his special training, and business qualities.

Conversations with leadership workers, which are practices by the kraykom, gorkoms, and raykoms, have become a fairly effective means of studying cadres.

The kray party organization is manifesting concern for the training of cadres not only of the leadership link, but also rank-and-file specialists and cadres of public professions, of which more and more are needed all the time. In this effort, the important role belongs to higher and secondary specialized educational institutions, the system of professional-technical education, and schools, whose network is constantly growing among us. Thus, in the last three years alone, the kray has opened the Krasnoyarsk Engineering-Construction Institute, the Lesosibirsk Branch of the Siberian Technological Institute, and an aviation-technical school. During this same time, more than 28,000 specialists with higher specialized education have been trained, and almost 52,000 with secondary specialized education. The kray's professional-technical schools have sent more than 80,000 workers into production.

Nevertheless, the level of work with cadres still does not fully correspond to the directives of the 26th Party Congress, subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, and the multi-plan tasks of the kray's economic and social development and the communist indoctrination of the working people. Party committees have not managed to get all areas of party, state, and social activities headed by capable, authoritative leaders. The requirements of the time are not being met by the level of training of a significant fraction of leadership cadres in timber and wood processing, light industry, the food industry, construction, enterprises and organizations of the agroindustrial complex, and the service sphere.

Party committees and organizations do not always take an exacting approach to the selection of cadres; they do not make a sufficiently deep study of their business, political, and moral qualities. As a result, responsible positions are sometimes given to people who are not sufficiently trained and competent, who are unable to create in collectives an atmosphere of business, responsibility, and creative search. Beyond that, some leadership workers are embarking on the path of figure padding, gross violation of finance discipline, and abuse of their service position. Of course, party committees do not overlook such misdemeanors; they give them a principled evaluation.

The training and indoctrination of the cadre reserve remains the weak link. We still find instances of transferring of leaders who have not coped with their entrusted task. At the same time, promising workers from among the working class, young people, and women are sometimes promoted timidly, although they have proved themselves valuable.

The kraykom sees these errors and missed opportunities in cadre work, and is taking measures to eliminate the shortcomings and see to it that all sectors of the economy and culture are headed by people who are politically mature, competent, have a feeling for the new, and thoroughly understand economic methods of leadership.

Special attention from our cadres is focused on questions of adopting the achievements of scientific-technical progress. We are proceeding on the party's observation that intensive development of the economy depends directly on the amount of energy one collective or another puts into

reoutfitting production on a new technical basis. Enterprises of the kray are adopting advanced technology and computer equipment and achieving mechanization and automation of production processes, which is making it possible to raise the effectiveness of production, reduce manual labor, and improve the quality of the goods manufactured. For example, in 1983, 12 automated systems of control were put into operation.

In accelerating scientific-technical progress, the leading role belongs to science. Krasnoyarsk scientists are participating actively in the realization of goal-oriented, integrated plans which are vitally important for the economy of the kray. These include, for example, "Coal of the Kansko-Achin Basin," "Precious and Rare Metals, Copper, and Nickel of Krasnoyarsk Kray," "Pure Yenisey," and others.

The use of the achievements of scientific-technical progress is unquestionably a mighty factor in raising the effectiveness and quality of work, and increasing labor productivity. But, in resolving the problem of integrated development of production forces, comprehensive strengthening of discipline and organization is just as important. As observed at the February 1984 PSU Central Committee Plenum, the question of strengthening order and discipline is a key, fundamental question, because every instance of disorder and lack of responsibility does material and moral damage to society.

There are many examples of true discipline and organization, a genuinely solicitous and patriotic approach to business in our labor collectives. Evidence for this, in particular, are the valuable initiatives and undertakings which are put forward by leaders of production and given support and help in their realization by party and social organizations, and economic organs. The kray has warmly supported the initiative of leading collectives called "Full repayment to production funds, full use of production capacities." Fulfillment of the obligations undertaken by them will yield additional products to the Motherland worth one billion rubles in the 11th Five-Year Period. The words of these leading workers are not at variance with their actions. Today the contribution made to the Krasnoyarsk billion totals more than 700 million rubles.

Labor rivalry and the creative search are mobilizing people to shock-work and inculcating in them conscientiousness and responsibility for their assigned tasks, which in the final analysis helps to resolve the problems facing us and fulfill our plans and obligations.

But we must not be satisfied with what has been achieved. In industry and construction, many enterprises are not meeting targets for the growth of labor productivity. Material- and energy-conserving equipment is being adopted too slowly, as is waste-free and resource-saving technology, and work on complete utilization of wood and ores of non-ferrous metals is being carried out poorly. The kraykom is trying to eliminate these shortcomings and turn the attention of party committees and organizations to problems of scientific-technical progress, adopting integrated mechanization and automation of production processes, eliminating low-productive manual labor, and improving the organization and administration of production.

Special importance pertains to the technical re-outfitting of sectors and the adoption of the latest achievements of science and advanced experience in production. The attention of party organizations and economic leaders is being concentrated on questions connected with the reconstruction and modernization of the existing production potential. Counting on reconstruction means counting on accelerating the technical re-outfitting of the economy, and, consequently, raising its effectiveness.

As already noted, many new settlers are coming to our kray from other regions of the country. And we want the new settlers to be secure in the new place, and we are doing everything possible to see that people's lives under the difficult Siberian conditions are normal and healthy. In only three years of the five-year period, residential buildings have been built with a total area of more than five million square meters, including one million square meters in rural areas, as well as many schools and pre-school establishments. We believe that the high level of development of production forces should be matched by an equal level of culture and education. That is why the working people of the kray have undertaken counter-obligations to develop the social-cultural complex during the 11th Five-Year Plan, under the slogan "We will turn Siberia into a land of high culture." The adoption of these obligations has helped, on the one hand, to attract the attention of creative unions and major professional collectives to the vast Siberian region, and on the other, to appeal to our own reserves. In the kray center we have created a complex of cultural establishments, consisting of a state theater of opera and ballet, an institute of arts, a philharmonia, choreographic school, and other establishments. In recent years, cities and villages of the kray have erected many houses and palaces of culture, and music and art schools.

The work which has been done is great, but far from all opportunities are being used in the resolution of social tasks. Lagging has been permitted in the construction of residential space and projects of health care, trade, public eating places, consumer service, and municipal services. Light industry, and the food and meat industries demand the most constant attention from party committees. Satisfying the growing demand of the population depends on improving the work of these industries.

As we see, in resolving the problems which arise, things do not all go smoothly, easily, and simply. Along with everything positive that we have, for example, there are still lagging enterprises and production facilities, there are shortcomings in the work of enterprises of transport and communication, and much still remains to be done in developing the agroindustrial complex.

We understand that resolving the tasks facing the kray depends directly on the level of party leadership, and the style and methods of activities of party committees. In improving this, as our party teaches, there must not be even the smallest halt. Party organizations and committees are called upon to make effective and deep analyses of trends of economic and cultural construction, detect these trends in a timely and sensitive way, and contribute well-considered proposals and practical recommendations.

Guided by the party's directives, the CPSU kraykom is taking measures to increase the role of gorkoms and raykoms, and raise the effectiveness of work of the party apparatus. Control and checking of the execution of directives of the party and government, as well as local decisions, has become more goal-oriented and effective. But there are still many gaps in the style of party leadership. In resolving the complex and multi-plan tasks of the integrated development of the kray's production forces, unity of organizational, ideological, and economic activity is far from always provided for. We do not find the necessary persistence to realize decisions taken in specific practical matters in all sectors and in every collective.

Many gorkoms and raykoms are too slowly restructuring their activities in light of the requirements of the Central Committee to strengthen state, plan, and labor discipline, and are not ensuring the necessary businesslike attitude, organization, and purposefulness in work. Naturally, these shortcomings have a negative effect on the development of the creative activity and initiative of our party and economic cadres, and the resolution of a multitude of problems.

In some places, attempts are made to substitute for vital practical work all sorts of bureaucratic ventures, the creation of staffs, and excessive paperwork. The kray committee is well acquainted with these and other shortcomings, and directs party organizations and committees, and all communists, to eliminate them.

Our party is preparing to have its next congress, the 27th. Preparation for the congress, observes Comrade K. U. Chernenko, is for communists a period of interpreting and summing up what has been achieved, a period of consolidating everything positive that we have accomplished. It is also a time of drawing lessons from the mistakes which slipped through, self-critical analysis of shortcomings, determining ways to eliminate them, and, most important--ways of resolving the new great tasks.

Confirming the creative approach to resolving the problems which arise, party committees and organizations of the kray are teaching cadres to master the Leninist style of work, and are concentrating their attention on the main task--raising executive discipline and personal responsibility for the state of economic and social development and for the indoctrination of working people.

The tasks set before us by the party are great and responsible, but we are looking confidently into the future. Communists and working people of the kray are turning maximum efforts toward successful fulfillment of plans and socialist obligations of the fourth year and the five-year period as a whole, and are making a worthy contribution to increasing the economic and defensive might of our country.

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REGIONAL

TIKHONOV IN GEORGIA, VISIT TO ECONOMIC EXHIBITS

PM251917 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 17 Nov 84 p 2

[GruzINFORM report: "Exhibition of National Economic Achievements: From Quest to Practice"]

[Text] "Experiment" is one of the most widespread and most frequently used words in the republic's modern business vocabulary. Bold, comprehensively considered, and thoroughly organized quests for new and progressive forms and methods of management are conducted on the broadest of fronts--from the economy in all its sectors and spheres to culture and tourism. There has been union-wide recognition for the initiatives conceived in Abashskiy Rayon and the city of Poti, as well as other promising innovations.

They are vividly and impressively depicted in a display at the Georgian SSR's Exhibition of National Economic Achievements.

The exhibition was visited 16 November by N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. He was accompanied by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee; Comrades V.M. Arkhipov, G.D. Gabuniya, P.G. Giashvili, A.N. Inauri, D.L. Karveslishvili, B.V. Nikolskiy, D.I. Patiashvili, and Zh.K. Shartava; and V.A. Kondratiev, chief of a CPSU Central Committee sector.

Explanatory descriptions were provided at the exhibition pavilions by Comrades S.Ye. Khabeishvili, and O.Ye. Cherkeziya, leaders of ministries and departments, and senior party and economic officials.

The tour of exhibits began with a review of new equipment for rural working people. They include the latest modifications to the "Sakartvelo" and "CHA-900" tea harvesting machines, which duly proved their worth during the latest harvesting period. Next to them stand the tractor and trailer rig for agricultural purposes developed by the Kutaisi motor vehicle builders and fitted with an economic diesel motor, small tractors, cultivators, and other machinery and tools. Most of them have been created by the "Gruzselkhozmash" Science and Production Association. Its General

Director B.M. Chkoniya described in detail the purposes of this equipment and its future prospects.

The exhibition organizers have set up a tea plantation and a citrus fruit orchard in a single hothouse. A monorail runs all along one of the glass walls. Georgia's citrus growers are opening up the mountain sectors, and the monorail is helping them in this work--it transports the fruit from the inaccessible slopes.

At the stand of the "Gruzmorberegozashchita" Science and Production Association Comrade N.A. Tikhonov saw for himself the latest refurbishment methods used along Georgia's Black Sea coast. He was also informed about the system for saving and making rational use of material, fuel, and energy resources. Special interest was generated by research into the utilization of secondary raw materials and the work done by scientific staff at Tbilisi State University's experimental biochemical laboratory, who have introduced in the national economy highly effective methods of utilizing waste from hog-breeding stock units.

The exhibition's stands and exhibits offer graphic evidence of the highly effective transformations being implemented in the sphere of management and economic management and of the comprehensive solution of many topical problems in the process of experiments. For example, the rayon agro-industrial associations, established according to the Abashskiy rayon model, have helped concentrate the efforts of all services, regardless of their departmental subordination, on the attainment of high end results. The first State Committee for Agricultural Production in the country was established to improve the leadership of the agro-industrial complex, combining two republican ministries and a republican state committee. Its chairman, G.D. Mgelandze, reported that the volume of Georgia's gross agricultural output has increased 1.6 times during the period in which the system for management of the agroindustrial complex has existed.

The optimal combination of territorial and sector interests of all national economic projects in the city--this is the essence of the experiment now underway in Poti. The association established under the gorispolkom, endowed with extensive economic and management powers, skillfully coordinates the production activity of enterprises under different departmental jurisdiction, aiming at high economic results on the one hand and at making wide use of them for the sake of the city's social development on the other hand. Diagrams and statistical data at the stands graphically present the great effectiveness of the Poti experiment. Not being confined to the boundaries of a single city, it has been developed in Tbilisi and Kutaisi rayons and other republic industrial centers in different forms corresponding with local specific features. The USSR Council of Ministers chairman was informed about this in detail.

The items displayed at the exhibition show how, conceived in an individual region or sector, an experiment attracts into its orbit more and more production partners and financial, trade, and transport organizations.

The new systems for territorial and sector management have generated an urgent need for creating a credit machinery capable of ensuring high end results from economic activity.

The exhibition pavilions also house the stands of the Georgian SSR State Committee for Special Transportation and Systems for its Automation and of the Consumer Cooperative Association's "Kavkasioni" administration for tourism and economic complexes. These organizations are also implementing highly effective initiatives. The scale models on display, including functional ones, show how cableways can bring feed from mountain meadows to stock units in a matter of minutes and how the wide network of mountain health and tourist resorts helps resolve the problem of employment among inhabitants of regions suffering from an outflow of population.

The quest continues. It includes work in the sphere of integrating the efforts of industry and trade to increase the output of high-quality consumer goods. Some 4 years ago, following a decision by one of the 26th Georgian Communist Party Congress working groups, the exhibition established a permanent consumer goods stand. It showed goods in demand but not produced by the republic's enterprises. The display not only showed what people needed, but also provided hints as to the ways and means of organizing local production. Now this stand is occupied by the Republic Center for Organizing Work to Satisfy the Population's Demand for Consumer Goods and Services--an interdepartmental subdivision coordinating the efforts of production line and store counters.

Goods which used to be in short supply in the past are already on sale at Tbilisi's "Novinka" showroom--a kind of laboratory studying demand and giving the "green light" for the start of series production. During the 10 months since the Center was organized more than 120 industrial enterprises in the republic have had offers to start production of 406 types of items.

Having familiarized himself with the Center's work and expressed his approval, N.A. Tikhonov recommended that the output of high quality textiles be expanded and the tailoring of clothing be organized directly at sales points.

Since the beginning of the 5-year plan the republic's working people have acquired dozens of new brands of food industry products. This year's newcomers are represented at the exhibition's pavilions by the "Lebarde" and "Daryal" tonic drinks, bakery and confectionery goods, and tea and wine products.

Comrade N.A. Tikhonov showed interest in the exhibits and conversed with specialists and leaders of ministries and departments. The work being done in the republic to improve the economic machinery and the quest for new forms of managing the national economy were highly appraised. Comrade N.A. Tikhonov offered much valuable advice and recommendations on further improving this activity, consolidating the republic's economy, and enhancing the working people's well-being in the light of decisions made by the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums.

REGIONAL

TIKHONOV TOURS HISTORICAL TBILISI DURING VISIT TO GEORGIA

PM231410 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 17 Nov 84 p 2

[GruzINFORM report: "Tour of Tbilisi"]

[Text] The Metekhi Castle offers a wonderful view of Tbilisi and of the restored sections of the city's historical nucleus. Its past and present, its origins and its present reality meet the eye in harmonic unity. This place, dear to the heart of every one of the republic's citizens, was the starting point for the 16 November tour of the city by N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. He was accompanied by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee; Comrades V.M. Arkhipov, G.D. Gabuniya, P.G. Gilashvili, A.N. Inauri, B.V. Nikolskiy, D.I. Patiashvili, and Zh.K. Shartava; and V.A. Kondratyev, chief of a CPSU Central Committee section,

Comrade N.A. Tikhonov was met at Metekhi Castle by N.M. Mgaloblishvili, chairman of the Georgian Architects Union's Board; E.D. Amashukeli, chairman of the Georgian Artists Union's Board; I.N. Tsitsishvili, chief of the Main Scientific-Production Administration for the Preservation and Utilization of Historical, Cultural, and Natural Monuments under the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers; and G.I. Batiashvili, leader of the Tbilisi gorispolkom Architectural Planning Department's architectural studio working on restoration plans and adaptation of construction work within the city's preservation zone. The description of the work that has been done and the photographic material shown to the distinguished guest illustrated the solution of a dual task in the process of restoring the ancient sections. This task involves primarily the preservation and modernization of the housing stock while providing modern comforts in old houses. At the same time, the reconstruction makes it possible to restore the unique features of the city's historic sections and give a new social and aesthetic purpose to many of its monuments.

In commemoration of his visit to the city's historic district, N.A. Tikhonov was presented with a copy of Shota Rustaveli's poem "Knight in a Tiger's Skin" and a painting by G. Vepkhvadze entitled "Old Tbilisi."

The head of the Soviet government also saw for himself the new construction projects in Soviet Georgia's capital.

CSO: 1830/132

REGIONAL

ARMENIAN PRESIDIUM MEETING HELD

GF201500 Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 2 Nov 84 p 1

[Excerpts] A regular meeting of the Armenian Supreme Soviet Presidium has been held. The presidium and the participants in the meeting adopted with great satisfaction the decisions of the October 1984 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the directions and findings contained in the speech of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium as an intensive program of activity of the people's deputies soviets, the state control organs and economic organizations and all the republic's workers--a program that is aimed at further developing the country's economy, at intensifying the agricultural production and at raising food stocks.

The presidium reviewed the tasks of the Armenian SSR people's deputies soviets for improving the work with youth in connection with the CPSU Central Committee resolution on the further improvement of the party control over the komsomol and the augmenting of its role in the communist education of youth and the resolutions of the September 1984 Armenian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum on the same question. B.E. Sarkisov, chairman of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, presented a report on this question.

In the adopted resolution the presidium charged the youth affairs standing commission of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet; the rayon, city, settlement, and rural soviets in the republic and their executive committees to envisage and consequently implement measures for improving and perfecting work with the youth in light of the mentioned resolutions.

The meeting heard an information report on the work for implementing the proposals and remarks worked out by the planning and budget commission and other standing commissions and by the deputies at the sixth, seventh and eighth sessions of the 10th convocation of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet presented by G. Sagoyan, deputy chairman of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the republic's gosplan. It noted that the control organs have carried out much work for implementing the mentioned proposals and remarks. The meeting charged the republic's gosplan to improve its work in this direction and to further contribute to the activation of the deputies' work.

[The meeting] heard a report presented by M. Bakhchinyan, secretary of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on the organization of the preliminary review of the Armenian SSR state economic and social development plan for 1985, the progress in fulfilling the 1984 plan, the Armenian SSR state budget for 1985 and a statement on the fulfillment of the 1983 budget and the relevant resolutions adopted on by the planning and budget commission and the other standing commissions of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet.

The presidium reviewed a question on the progress in fulfilling the resolution of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet from 20 July 1978 on the measures for improving the work in the legal education of the republic's workers in light of the USSR constitution and the Armenian SSR constitution. Approving the memorandum submitted by the republic's Justice Ministry, the presidium simultaneously drew attention to the necessity of constantly improving this work and eliminating shortcomings and formalism in it.

A question on the work of the disciplinary affairs collegium of the Armenian SSR Supreme Court was examined. G. Kocharyan, chairman of the Armenian SSR Supreme Court, presented a report on this question. The presidium tasked the republic supreme court to take radical measures to improve the work of the disciplinary affairs collegium and for fully and effectively using this collegium in the education of the courts' cadres, in upgrading their qualifications and in the institution of criminal proceedings against those who permit serious dereliction, indiscipline, violations, and misdemeanors which are unworthy of the soviet court.

The meeting heard a report on the work carried out in Batramyan, Masis, and Oktemberyan rayons to meet the demands of the law on the use of land presented by G. Martirosyan, chairman of the Armenian SSR committee of people's control. The report and speeches noted many flagrant violations of the land law in these rayons. The soviet executive committees of the rayons should eradicate the violations and on the basis of the directions of the October CPSU Central Committee Plenum, they should improve radically the comprehensive and firm observation of the land law.

CSO: 1830.179

REGIONAL

ARMENIA EXPERIENCING LABOR FORCE PROBLEMS

High Worker Turnover

Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 9 Oct 84 p 2

[Article by V. Alaverdyan: "Day of Arrival, Day of Departure"]

[Text] A person has arrived at the plant. The official paper accepting him on the job has been signed. And although he has become a completely equal member of the collective, the return on his labor is not yet significant. It will take time before he will learn everything about his enterprise, shop, and work station, and will fit into the collective.

It would also be a good thing if the process of adaptation proceeds painlessly. Then the time that is required for him to become assimilated is computed in weeks. But what if it doesn't? There are many instances when it takes a newly arrived worker months before his productivity reaches the level of the experienced workers.

The same path, even if it is not more painful, is traveled by those who leave the plant. Long before he leaves the enterprise, the worker begins to perform at far from his full capacity. And that is understandable, because mentally he is no longer there. Then, at the new place, it will take him a definite amount of time to master his new occupation. And all this is called -- to use the language of production men -- personnel turnover.

Last year the turnover rate at the Yerevan Industrial Rubber Articles Plant was 37 percent, and, all things considered, will probably not drop this year. And what are the reasons? They can be found in the answers given by those who left.

V. Khachatryan, rolling-press operator: "The equipment is in such a state that we stood around idle for a long period of the work time. And so we got low wages."

G. Arutyunyan, worker in Shop No. 2: "I had to work under unsanitary conditions, and everything was done manually."

A. Gukasyan, trainee press-operator and vulcanizer: "I just don't have any interest in working here. There's no future."

And this is what is actually concealed behind the laconic entry in the personnel log, "resigned for personal reasons." And as a consequence, the nonfulfillment of the plan.

The people at the enterprise are completely aware of their serious situation. Plant director A. Badalyan is inclined to explain the lag by three causes: the technical condition of the enterprise; the poor labor discipline; and the shortage of personnel. Without a doubt, the technical condition of the equipment leaves much to be desired here.

Because of numerous emergency repairs, the auxiliary services are incapable of carrying out any planned capital or current repairs. What kind of stability in the operation of the equipment can this lead to?

After all that has been said, should one be surprised that the share of manual labor at the plant is 52.3 percent, or that it is a rare day when the equipment is not standing idle here, or that hurry-up production procedures flourish toward the end of each planning period? And so people leave, in order to find places where it is easier to work and where things are better organized.

In his report at the September 1984 plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Armenia [ArCP], K. S. Demirchyan said, "The worker attempts to get a job at a plant where the production efficiency is high, where the best conditions have been created for his professional growth, where hurry-up production procedures toward the end of planning periods do not occur, where there is no equipment idle time, and where he can use his work time efficiently and earn good wages." But instead of seriously engaging in that matter themselves and attempting to eliminate the equipment idle time periods, the plant management has been sending messages to the VPO [all-union production association]. The answer that comes from there, naturally, is that the plan has provided for the carrying out of the repair operations by their own personnel. But how can they do that if, according to the table of organization, the preparation shop is supposed to have nine fitters, but actually has a total of only two?

The way out of the situation that has been created is simple: make up a specialized brigade out of five or six persons, and that brigade could carry out capital repair in all the shops at the plant.

Because of the lack of any warehouse facilities, the raw and other materials are kept out in the open on the entire plant territory. And yet the GOST [all-union state standard] recommends the storage of rubber in racks in individual lots, and protecting them against the effect of the sun's rays. The same thing pertains to carbon black, samples of which are taken to test the moistness and porosity.

And there is another aspect to this question. Moreover, it is no less important than the first one. We have in mind the purity of the environment. At any moment even a slight wind leads to uncoordinated discharge, and clouds of soot rise into the atmosphere, then fall in a heavy layer that covers the territory surrounding the plant. There is just one way out -- the building of a warehouse to store the industrial carbon and chemicals.

But the plant also has ventilation-type and technological discharge. It has not resolved the question of removing the noxious components from the discharge into the atmosphere of ethyl acetate, gasoline, carbon monoxide, nitric oxides, and sulfur dioxide. The toxic gases formed as a result of thermal decomposition are discharged into the atmosphere without first being purified. In general, there are things to rack one's brain about, if one considers that the plant is located in the center of the city. At least the building of temporary sheds, if the building of a warehouse for industrial carbon and chemicals has been put into the second phase. Instead, the plant has extended construction operations on a broad front for the purpose of remodeling -- would you believe? -- the plant administration's facilities. Is this the right time for that?

And now I'd like to mention labor discipline. Ye. Tonikyan, chief of OOTiZ [Work and Health Safety Department?], personally signed a rather strange document from which it becomes obvious that during the first half of the current year the number of instances of tardiness in arriving coming to work at the plant was equal to -- would you believe? -- ten! And there was an equal number of early departures. Figures that can typify an enterprise with a high level of production efficiency, or an advanced collective, naturally could not fail to cause suspicion. But since time-keeper G. Gevorkyan and personnel department chief S. Ambartsumyan (the people whose official duties require them to collect this information) were far removed from the digital computations, it was necessary to go down to the front gate of the plant.

And the reason for such a "high level of discipline" in the behavior of the workers and employees became instantaneously apparent. For a good hour, people entered and left the front gate. When the checker sluggishly asked, "Where are you going?", he received various answers.

At the industrial rubber articles plant there is a large party organization -- 11⁴ Communists. Every seventh person at the enterprise is a party member. It would seem that the Communists could be the best persons to wage a decisive struggle against the violators of labor and production discipline. But how could they engage in this in a proper manner if the party organization secretary himself, S. Shahnazaryan, does not serve as an example of exemplary work? By an official order dated 10 September 1984, he was given a written reprimand, as the chief energy specialist, "for nonfulfillment of the orders issued by the chief engineer relative to the checking of the condition of the operation of the equipment. Could that be the reason why, at sessions of the party buro, there is rarely a businesslike, well-principled discussion of the main tasks of the enterprise, but, rather, there is more frequently a discussion of the personal affairs of the party members?

Nor can one understand the position taken by the chairman of the trade-union committee, G. Martirosyan. The person whose official duties require him to fight against violations gave silent consent to overtime work under unsanitary conditions, without the observance of the rules governing work safety. And somehow it is strange to hear complaints about violations of labor discipline from persons who are supposed to reinforce it themselves.

And now, finally, a few words about personnel, about that key link that determines the stability of the plant's operation. Of course it is difficult to work at an enterprise where, during the course of a year, the personnel in the collective have been allocated a total of one apartment, where there is a large amount of manual labor, where the working conditions are difficult, and where there is no dormitory, kindergarten, or Pioneers' camp. But are we really to believe that complaints about these difficulties were made by former Chief Engineer A. Pogosyan or former Chief Economist G. Stepanyan? And yet they were forced to leave the plant at which they had worked not just for a single decade. They left without withstanding the heavy load of conflict situations which abound at the plant.

And what about A. Pogosyan, chief of Shop No. 4? After he had been released from the position that he occupied, in one month alone four shop chiefs were replaced in that position. Are we really to believe that that contributed to improving the technical-economic indicators or the moral climate in the collective? There is a large number of similar examples that reveal the mistakes in the management's personnel policy.

People come to the plant in order to work, not in order to hand in their notice the next day. Incidentally, in order to prevent that "next day" from arriving, the management still has enough time to put its house in order. And help in this important matter must be provided by the party and trade-union organizations. It is only by the joint, well-planned efforts that the situation that has been created can be corrected.

Young Specialists Refuse Assigned Jobs

Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 4 Nov 84 p 2

[Article by K. Torosyan, candidate of chemical sciences, under rubric "Behind the Lines of the Decree of the CPSU Central Committee": "Three Sides of the Diploma"]

[Text] Following One's Conscience

This happened in the not too simple year of 1930. Two young agricultural specialists, Artush Mirzoyan and Zaven Sayadyan, from Artashatskiy Rayon, failed to arrive at work one February day. The last time they had been seen was in the village of Dvin, where Artush and Zaven had been carrying out collectivization. In the evening of 2 February they decided to go back home to Akbash. They were advised to stay, but urgent matters were awaiting them at home. Then followed a snowy winter night and...an ambush. One can still read the telegram that had been sent by the Yerevan Komsomol Committee to the party and Komsomol members of Artashatskiy Rayon: "We deeply regret the demise

of our comrades who fell as victims in the class struggle... We shall hold the banner of communism high." At that time, in the neighboring Echmiadzinskiy Rayon, young teachers Varsik Arutyunyan and Ambartsum Voskanyan had to feel the effects of blackmail, of persecution, and attempts on their lives. But they remained steadfast and did not begin looking for someplace a bit more quiet and more convenient. They felt: if we don't do it, who will?

That is how the foundation was laid for our present-day life, how the rights (which now are guaranteed by the Constitution) were won, including the right to receive an education.

In 1982 the pedagogical institutions of higher learning in Yerevan graduated Dzhul'yetta Vardevanyan, Margarita Oganesyan, Egine Badalyan, Emma Beglaryan... They were awarded diplomas that attested to their high level of proficiency. Like dozens of their classmates, they were sent to work in rural rayons. But not a single one of the girls showed up at the place where they were assigned. Just like every sixth graduate of the Pedagogical Institute imeni Bryusov failed to show up at their work assignment. One sees a paradoxical situation: according to the official data, the republic has had an overproduction of teachers, but there is a shortage of teachers in certain schools. And, moreover, it is not only to schools that people are not going.

In a family that I know, the girl graduated from medical school and failed to go to work in a village where there had not been any doctor for several years.

"Why?" I asked. "Sick people are waiting for you there..."

"What are you talking about?" her daddy said, interfering. "Do you think I worked hard all my life, just so that my daughter can go wading through the mud in some village? Things will work out."

At one of the sessions of the Komsomol committee at the pedagogical institute, a review was made of the personal files of 16 graduates who failed to accept an assigned job. Nine of them were given strict Komsomol penalties. To this day I cannot understand why they decided to limit themselves only to penalties. When you come right down to it, a deserter is a deserter, and if the nine individuals did not have any acceptable explanations, then how could they have allowed to stay in the ranks of an organization of which Artush Mirzoyan, Zaven Sayadyan, Varsik Arutyunyan, and their comrades had been members?

Yes, decades have passed, and that terrible era is behind us. But are we really to believe that this means that a Komsomol member can disregard his basic duty -- the duty to be where he is most needed?

We have begun to be embarrassed by high-sounding words and precise definitions. We are afraid to look "old-fashioned," or, even worse, hypocritical. After all, a person does have the right to look for someplace where things are better.

Ahead of One's Time

That is only one aspect of the situation. But the problem of assigning young specialists does not have two sides, or even three sides. It is a complicated and multifaceted one, and goes far beyond the confines of just one specific institution of higher learning.

Yerevan Polytechnical Institute [YPI] is one of the largest not only in Armenia, but also in the entire trans-Caucasus. Every year it trains approximately 3300 engineers in 58 specialties. It is a higher educational institution with good traditions and it has a rather high reputation. Once when I was on an official trip to Maritime Kray, I had the pleasure of hearing a performance appraisal that had been given by the manager of a large-scale enterprise to a young engineer: "Well, why not!... After all, he's a graduate of Yerevan Polytechnical. He has had outstanding 'schooling.'"

But 58 specialties... Institute director K. Sarkisyan feels that it would be desirable to train engineers in 27-30 specialties, but with a standardized, base training. In our dynamic age, when we can see before our very eyes the birth and growth of new branches of industry, it is necessary to allow the institutions of higher learning to retain the possibility of maneuvering. It is already obvious that tomorrow there will be a large demand for specialists in robotics and powder metallurgy. When will they be ready? At best, in about seven years. In a year or two Yerevan Polytechnical will begin to experience complications with the assignment of graduates from the mining school. But having 27-30 specialties would help the institution of higher learning to resolve several questions.

First, there would be an opportunity to group related specialties into blocks with differentiation and narrow specialization (depending upon the specific situation at the time) in the last semesters. Because the specialist who is needed today must be ready today. This is also necessary if he wants to be successful in the field of scientific-technical progress, rather than just picking the crumbs off its table. And, secondly, as a consequence, there will be a rise in the quality of engineer training.

It is not right when a future engineer completes his practical work and is preparing his diploma project on crystal production, but he gets an assignment to a cement plant. It is obvious that all three sides lose from that situation. But now the polytechnical institute is the first institution in the republic to change over to the system of early assignment -- starting in the fourth year -- of the graduates to specific enterprises. The chain that stretches from practical production work to practical diploma work becomes logical and ends for the specific student at a specific enterprise to which he will finally be assigned. Is that a good method? I think that it is.

"But for us," Ya. Khachikyan, director of the Pedagogical Institute imeni Bryusov, explains, "this method of preliminary assignment is not suitable. We do not have that kind of specifics. The school is not an enterprise and cannot wait for a specialist for two or three years."

It Must Be Earned...

Needless to say, the lessons must actually be conducted in complete and efficient volume. Incidentally, that also pertains to the rural schools. But to be fair about it, it must be said that in the pedagogical institute, especially during the past year or two, much is being done to correct the situation. There has been a sharp improvement in the work of noncompetitive admission of students from the republic's rayons and their special-purpose training. A network of consultative stations is being developed and instructors from the institution of higher learning are being assigned to them. But the results... When will there be any, if at all? Once again, in about 5-6 years. No earlier. But the students cannot wait. They are growing, and moving on from class to class, finally receiving their graduation certificate. But what is strange is that the institutions of higher learning do not have any legal opportunities to exert an effect upon those graduates who refuse to take the job assigned to them. If the person has a civic conscience, he will go. But what if he doesn't? What then?

At ArSSR Minvuz [Ministry of Secondary and Higher Specialized Education] and Gosplan, the firmly held opinion is that more teachers are being trained in Armenia than are needed. "You can understand what the matter is," S. Pakhlyan, the director of the Education Department of ArSSR Gosplan, says. "During the 1965-1975 period, the contingent of schoolchildren in the republic doubled. There was a corresponding increase in the number of students admitted to the pedagogical institutions of higher learning. But now that number of teachers is not needed."

That is probably so. In any case, it is planned in 1984-1985 to reduce by 400 the number of students admitted. Meantime, there are more teachers than are needed, and in certain schools history lessons are being taught by -- would you believe? -- physics teachers. It is, however, necessary sometime to achieve a situation in which all the republic's schools without exception are staffed with the necessary number of skilled personnel.

In this regard the specialists in higher education are demonstrating their large self-interest as they keep their eye on the so-called Uzbek experiment, the essence of which lies in the fact that the graduate of the institution of higher learning receives his diploma not immediately upon graduation from the institute, but only after he has worked a definite amount of time at an enterprise and has received a good performance appraisal there. Can it be that we have found the optimal method? The results of the experiment will tell us the answer.

In this brief resume I would like to direct attention to the third side of the "medal." The life position of a definite, albeit insignificant, part of the young specialists who are turning into parasites with diplomas, costs society a lot of money. The fact that education is free in our country is known to everyone and is perceived as something that is a given. It may indeed be free, but only for the student, and certainly not for the country. The training of one specialist with higher education, depending upon the specifics of the institution of higher learning, costs the government -- that is, you and me -- 5000-7000 rubles. That is no small amount, if one multiplies it by

millions of students. And therefore one cannot consider it to be a normal situation when the national economy continues to have vacant positions only because graduates of an institution of higher learning do not want to fill them. The decree of the CPSU Central Committee, entitled "The Rate of Fulfillment of the Decisions of the June 1983 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee in the Armenian Republic's Party Organization," emphasizes the need to take a bolder stand against poor business practices, lack of discipline, and the giving of preference to local interests. It is precisely those shortcomings that lead to problems in the training and assignment of the young specialists. But what should be done if a "citizen" who has been awarded a diploma decides not to trouble himself by working in the assignment for which, properly speaking, he has been trained, but prefers instead to remain in his beloved city and engage, for example, in the sale of gasoline or mineral water? Then everything must be as precise and well-principled as possible. Dear "citizen," would you be so kind as to return to society the expenses incurred in training you.

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REGIONAL

EDITORIAL CRITICIZES KASSR CONSUMER SERVICES

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 11 Nov 84 p 1

[Editorial: "Personnel for the Services Sphere"]

[Excerpts] Concern for the welfare of the nation, for the constant rise in the workers' standard of living, is the chief goal of the entire activity of our party and the socialist state. In this regard, in our country a large amount of attention is devoted to the further development and improvement of personal services, and this will make it possible to satisfy even more completely the constantly growing demands of Soviet citizens.

Every day the public of Kazakhstan is rendered services valued at more than 400 million rubles. Today personal-services houses are in operation in all the oblast centers, and personal-services combines in most of the rayon centers. A broad network of combined acceptance points has been extended to sovkhozes and kolkhozes.

The republic's personal-services sphere employs approximately 130,000 persons. They include a large number of experts in their field.

There is probably no other sphere in which a worker's skill, his professionalism, is valued as much as in the personal-services sphere. This explains the constant concern for the training of personnel: the PTU [vocational and technical schools] annually graduate approximately 5000 workers for this branch. Approximately 150,000 additional people in 30 specialties are trained at training combines. Nevertheless there is still a shortage of personnel in the personal-services system.

The level of provision with skilled workers, as compared with the norm, does not exceed 70 percent. The conclusion is completely obvious: the existing network of vocational and technical schools and training combines is obviously inadequate to guarantee the training of the necessary number of workers. Consequently, it is necessary to expand that network, and to build new training institutions. But the PTU are being built very slowly. During the past 12 years, out of 13 that were planned, only three schools were activated. As a result, today approximately 60 percent of the workers receive instruction on the job itself, and this has an effect upon the level of their proficiency. There has been a corresponding drop in the level of efficiency of services

provided, and an increase in the number of complaints and unsatisfied requests for various types of services.

The branch is still being poorly provided with personnel having higher and secondary technical education. There is a shortage of designers of sewn garments and articles made of leather, persons specializing in the technological aspects of woodworking, artistic modeling, and the repairing of home radio equipment. Obviously, we can see here the effects of objective causes that make it impossible to staff the services sphere with personnel in the specialties that were mentioned. But what is preventing the republic's Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education from training a sufficient number of bookkeepers -- who belong to one of the specialties with the worst shortages! That is difficult to explain. And yet the low level of proficiency among the persons making computations in the services sphere is one of the reasons for the instances of misappropriation of socialist property and of financial abuses.

It would seem that the personal-services administrations in the oblasts and the local Soviets should show more concern for staffing the services sphere with competent, knowledgeable people, for doing everything to assure that the young specialists who arrive on the job after graduation from the educational institution are permanently assigned to the enterprises. Unfortunately, it frequently happens that the proper conditions for the graduates are not created locally, and they are forced to leave.

The April Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, which considered the question of the further improvement of the work of the Soviets of People's Deputies, emphasized their responsibility for the more complete satisfying of the workers' demands, for the taking of all steps to improve the work of the personal-services sphere and all aspects of the everyday life of Soviet citizens. But it is impossible to develop the services sphere without being concerned for the training of personnel for that branch, or for keeping them permanently assigned locally.

Most of the personal-services enterprises are headed by efficient, initiatory people who are capable of successfully resolving the tasks pertaining to the more complete satisfying of the workers' demands. But we still encounter instances when the party principles that pertain to personnel selection are violated. Until recently, for example, the Dzhezkazgan City Personal-Services Combine was headed by a person who lacked even secondary education. It is no accident that during the period when he was working as director, the affairs at the city personal-services combine immediately worsened. There was a drop in the labor discipline, an increase in the personnel turnover rate, and falsifications of the reporting figures flourished. How could a manager like that turn up at the helm of a city personal-services service? Are we really to believe that specialists with education could not be found anywhere in the city?

The young replacements for the personal-services system need constant attention and need to have a kind-hearted but demanding attitude taken to them. The persons who are just arriving at a personal-services enterprise must have assigned to them experienced mentors, who would carry out daily

supervision of the fulfillment of assignments by the new people, who would supervise their creative growth and teach them how to deal with people. It is only under those conditions that the young men and women will quickly acquire independence, become experts in their field, and begin to work with a complete return on their efforts.

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CSO: 1830/143

REGIONAL

LOCAL SOVIETS TO INCREASE ROLE IN EDUCATIONAL WORK

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 5 Oct 84 p 1

[Article: "Educational Work of the Soviets"]

[Excerpts] It is important to emphasize that soviets are educating, first of all, by their practical activity, that is by how they themselves fulfill the directives of the party and higher state organs and how they maintain in the territory under their jurisdiction the legality and order, the new and progressive which they call for. If workers of an executive committee and its departments and administrations will say one thing, but permit shortcomings in their daily activity which cause dissatisfaction of citizens, then the measures being conducted by them will not reach their goal. Very much depends here on the authority of a soviet and the style of its work.

Labor is put to the forefront in molding a new man, and any educational program must take this into account. Today, under conditions of a sharply strained international situation, efficient fulfillment of planned tasks and conscientious, highly productive labor are not only a responsibility but a patriotic duty as well of every Soviet man.

It is necessary that soviets take into account in their work the demands of the CPSU Central Committee concerning further developing and raising efficiency of the brigade method of organizing and stimulating labor as well as of the law on labor collectives, which opened tremendous opportunities at enterprises for patriotic and moral education of people.

However, the law on labor collectives is not being properly used at many enterprises in developing creative activity of workers and employees and in strengthening discipline and law and order. Naturally, the soviets of people's deputies cannot tolerate such a situation. The new law must live and work in every labor collective by helping to instill in people a worker's pride and an awareness of personal responsibility for affairs at an enterprise and in the whole country.

Propaganda and firm establishment of new rituals are an effective means for instilling patriotism, friendship of peoples and a communist attitude toward labor. They affect the most stirring events in the life of the people and are therefore perceived by them as holidays of a family, a collective, a village or a city. Many soviets of the republic, which interact with party

and public organizations, are constantly engaged in developing and introducing new rituals and ceremonies. Towards this end, for example, 135 public commissions were established and are in operation in executive committees of local soviets in East Kazakhstan Oblast. In some villages and cities of the oblast a definite system of new mass rituals and traditions has developed. A special place among them is occupied by holidays which glorify the value of collective labor and labor for the benefit of the motherland. They include the initiation of workers, honoring the winners in a socialist competition, family dynasties at enterprises and labor anniversaries and other holidays. Becoming more firmly an integral part of everyday life here are holidays and rituals, which are connected with personal life of man: ceremonial weddings, registration of the newborn, presentation of a passport and conducting of weddings.

The authority of these measures grows and they become traditional in areas where the soviets select experienced and respected people to organize ceremonies and where national and other local customs are taken into account. It is being done this way by the soviets in Enbekshikazakhskiy Rayon of Alma-Ata Oblast, where cultural complexes have already been operating successfully for several years by taking into account in their work not only the national customs of Kazakhs and Russians but also of citizens of the Kurd and Turkish nationalities who live here. They actively propagate the ideas of internationalism and the friendship of peoples.

Our rituals, which are devoted to agricultural campaigns, have become richer and more interesting.

Many soviets in the republic have accumulated experience in conducting educational work at places of residence, in supervising cultural and educational institutions and in developing tutorship. The work according to a comprehensive plan for strengthening law and order and legal education in labor collectives has been yielding good results. Cultural and sports complexes are now being established in Kazakhstan's villages and cities. It is important that soviets, being guided by the resolution of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet "On the Tasks of Soviets of People's Deputies in Improving Work with Youths in Connection with the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee 'On Further Improvement of Party Supervision of the Komsomol and Raising its Role in the Communist Education of Youth,'" persistently improve the work of cultural and sports institutions and closely interact in this matter with trade unions and the Komsomol. It is necessary to raise the activity of standing commissions, which are engaged in the problems of training, education, culture and sports and deputy groups.

In our days, when the forces of imperialism are conducting a frontal attack against the socialist countries and are attempting to undermine the spiritual values of our life, the soviets must manifest constant concern for ideological saturation and political keenness of the measures being conducted. In addressing the jubilee plenum of the Board of the USSR Union of Writers, Comrade K. U. Chernenko stressed that we must tirelessly educate the Soviet people, especially the youths, in a spirit of class vigilance and readiness to defend our great motherland.

REGIONAL

COURSE ON IMPROVEMENT OF PRESS REPORTS HELD IN UZBEK SSR

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 2 Nov 84 p 2

[UzTAG report: "Studies Have Been Completed"]

[Text] In the Tashkent Higher Party School, the most recent wave of students have finished their studies in the inter-republic courses on the improvement of qualifications of party and soviet workers. This group included editors of regional and city newspapers, assistant editors and department chiefs of the oblast and republic newspapers and journals of Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, and Turkmenia.

In the program of study were included actual questions of theory and practice of communist construction, of economic policy during the stage of developed socialism, and of international policies of the CPSU and the Soviet state. Special attention during the course was paid to the tasks of mass communication resulting from the decisions of the 26th Party hongress, the CPSU Central Committee Plenums which followed, and the positions and conclusions contained in the speeches of K. U. Chernenko. The students discussed the problems of improving the ideological content and effectiveness of press reports in light of the requirements of the June (1985) CPSU Central Committee Plenum.

Giving lectures during the course were: Uzbek SSR CP Central Committee and Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium officials, ministry and department heads and scholars. In the editorial staffs of Uzbek newspapers and journals, the students became acquainted with the work of illuminating in the press the issues of improving discipline and strengthening order, of the struggle of the workers of the republic for a worthy celebration of the 60th anniversary of the Uzbek SSR and Uzbek SSR Communist Party.

CSO: 1830/119

REGIONAL

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO PRAVDA UP BY ONE THIRD IN ARMENIA

Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 2 Oct 84 p 1

[Article: "Subscriptions Going Well"]

[Text] The press has taken a firm position in the life and customs of the Soviet people. Millions of inhabitants of cities and villages, people of the most varied occupations, begin their working day fresh editions of the newspapers. It has become an organic need of the people to be familiar with national and international information and with the events and problems of the day.

As the leading weapon of the party, collective agitator and organizer of the masses, the Soviet press is a powerful influence on the entire life of the country, it aids in the broad development of the struggle for the realization of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, and it is an effective instrument in the communist education of workers and in raising their consciousness and activity.

"For the further development of the democratic bases of the Soviet state," said Comrade K.U. Chernenko, "making people more informed about the real state of affairs and increasing publicity in the work of party and soviet institutions has invaluable significance. In this connection, the role of the mass communications media is great."

People are continually more attracted to the newspapers and journals. In our republic, there is practically no family that does not receive central, republic, city or regional editions. There are several newspaper editions for the average family.

The subscription campaign now under way is evidence of the growing civic activity of the population. Compared with the corresponding period of last year, the number of subscribers has increased noticeably. Thus, in Artashatskiy Rayon, 30 percent more residents have subscribed to the newspaper PRAVDA than last year. It should thereby be considered that last year as well, according to the results of subscriptions to central and republic editions as well as to the local newspaper, the rayon occupied one of the top places in the republic. This points out the thoughtful and sovereign approach to the organization of the subscription campaign by the party raykom, and it indicates the conscientiousness of the workers directly involved in the subscription campaign.

The subscription campaign is well organized in the city of Kirovakan and in Oktemberianskiy, Gorisskiy and other rayons.

But the course of the campaign cannot be considered satisfactory everywhere. In some rayons, as, for example, in Aragatsskiy, Tumanyanskiy, Vardenisskiy, Kalininskiy, Shamshadinskiy, Amasiyskiy and other rayons, subscriptions to newspapers and journals are sluggish, significantly behind the republic's average indicators for some editions.

The individual subscription to publications is on a strictly voluntary basis. But this does not mean that the matter of subscriptions can be left to itself. On the contrary, the voluntary nature of the subscriptions presupposes thoroughly considered explanatory and popularization work in the labor collectives and among the population, smooth work by the public propagators of the press, and a precise functioning of the rayon and city organizations of "Soyuzpechat" as well as of communications departments and centers.

It is also essential for party organizations to activate their work in this direction. The good advice or recommendation to subscribe to some publication or other will doubtless benefit both the communist personally as well as the party organization as a whole. Much profound and solid material is found, for example, in the periodicals KOMMUNIST, AGITATOR, PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN', and POLITICHESKOYE SAMOOBRAZOVANIYE. These publications show skillfully and at a high scientific, methodological and journalistic level the greatness of communist ideals, the triumphant force of Marxism-Leninism, the fruitful work of the CPSU to consolidate the power of the homeland and raise the well-being of the people, the historical advantages of socialism, and its true democratism and humanism. In the pages of these periodicals, one can find instructive articles and essays on the experience of work within the party as well as commentaries and information on various topical questions of the party's domestic and foreign policies.

Rayon and city newspapers are an important link in our press. Evidence of their increased role in the social and political life of the country is seen in the great attention that was paid to these publications at the June (1983) CPSU Central Committee Plenum and in the decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On Further Improvement in the Work of Rayon and City Newspapers."

The restrictions to subscriptions to rayon newspapers were removed this year, which opens up broad opportunities for a significant increase in their circulation. These opportunities must be exploited as fully as possible. But in some rayons, unfortunately, the subscription campaign for the local newspaper is taking place in an unorganized manner. Thus, at this time in Rayon imeni Kamo, only 20 percent of the entire circulation of the local newspaper is distributed by subscription. The situation is practically the same in the city of Diliznan and in Masisskiy, Akhuryanskiy, Kalininskiy and a number of other rayons.

The editorial staffs of the local newspapers also face serious tasks. It is essential for them to take measures to improve the illumination of the life of the rayons and to strengthen ties with readers. Everything possible should be done to develop the practice of carrying out open-letter days, reader conferences, and appearances of party, soviet and economic leaders in the pages of

the newspapers with answers to questions of concern to the population. More space should also be devoted to advertising material and announcements.

The subscription campaign ends 31 October 1984. Party committees are obliged to organize the work so that the remaining time can be used with maximum effectiveness. It is essential to activate the work of the collectives of the "Soyuzpechat'" enterprises in the cities and in the rural areas, to attain strict observance of the instructions on the subscription campaign, and to show more concern about satisfying the needs of rural residents, teachers of schools for general education, experts of production training, and war and labor veterans for subscription publications.

Continual help and attention should be given to the public propagators of the press, whose noble work is needed by thousands and thousands of people these days. It is essential to provide for strict observance of the established system of economic incentives to the work of the public propagators of the press. And, of course, one should not forget to apply forms of moral incentives in relation to the best of them.

The organization of the work of the retail network of "Soyuzpechat'" requires continual improvement. Newspapers and periodicals are sometimes delivered to some kiosks with no consideration given to the actual demand. They go unsold at some stands, and an extreme shortage is felt at others. There are cases where publications in short supply are not sold and are then returned. The retail sale of newspapers and periodicals in rural departments of the communications network is insignificant.

The successful completion of the subscription campaign for 1985 at a high political and organizational level will contribute to a better implementation by the press of its important mission as an active transmitter of party policy and as a mentor and educator of the masses.

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REGIONAL

FUTURE UZBEK RUSSIAN TEACHERS STUDY IN RSFSR AND UKSSR

Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 15 Aug 84 p 2

[Article by R. Karimberdiyev: "Internationalism in Action"]

[Text] For 18 years central higher educational institutions of the RSFSR and UkSSR have been preparing Russian language and literature teachers for Uzbekistan. Thousands of graduates of fraternal higher educational institutions are working productively in the republic's national schools.

At present about 2,000 representatives of all oblasts of the UzSSR and Karakalpak ASSR are studying in 13 higher educational institutions of Russia and the Ukraine. The largest number of students--320 individuals--are studying at Belgrad State Pedagogical Institute imeni M. S. Ol'minskiy.

While last year the oblast departments of people's education sent 465 students to central higher education institutions, this year the figure has increased quite a bit: the yearly admissions now reach 900 persons.

The network of pedagogical institutes and their geography are broadening. Philology faculties of 18 pedagogical higher education institutions will open their doors to students from Uzbekistan. They are the RSFSR's state pedagogical institutes of Balashov, Belgrad, Vladimir, Volgograd, Gorkii, Kirov, Kursk, Moscow State Pedagogical Institute imeni V. I. Lenin, Saratov, Stavropol, Tambov and Taganrog and the UkSSR's pedagogical institutes of Vinitsa, Voroshilovgrad, Poltava, Kharkov and Kherson. Third year students sent by UzSSR pedagogical higher education institutions will also have working trips in the above named institutions.

The rectorship and dean's office and kafedra of the central higher educational institutions are regularly working to raise the quality of the Uzbek groups' lessons and are perfecting the forms and methods of educational-upbringing work. The preparation of pedagogical cadre with higher training by the educational-upbringing process of the national sections is organized on the basis of the current requirements which are being made.

Teachers with many years of scientific-pedagogical work are brought in to give lectures and hold practical lessons. Lessons are conducted on the basis of the most modern methodological achievements using technical means of

education and visual aids; here necessary conditions are created for students' independent work. All of this plays a positive role in raising the level of students' mastery.

Future Russian language and literature teachers are being broadly attracted to scientific-research work. Activists of student scientific-research work comprise the majority. UzSSR youths deliver reports and communications, and regularly participate in such measures as "student and scientific-technical progress' Olympiads, debates and readers' conferences.

According to philological faculty teachers of central higher education institutions, the acquaintance with our republic begins not just through various national dress, and folkloric and modern songs and dances of student amateur ensembles, but also through attractive interesting exhibits and wall newspapers about Uzbekistan, and stories, discussions and lectures about its cities and wonderful people.

However, certain shortcomings and defects are having a negative effect on the work of the central higher educational institutions preparing teacher cadre for Uzbekistan. Most of the shortcomings concern the republic state pedagogical institutes and oblast departments of people's education. These include the weakness of language preparation of some students being sent for studies and the unsatisfactory provision of methodological and other literature.

I would hope that the UzSSR oblast departments of people's education and the state pedagogical institutes would establish regular supervision over the state of students' studies, mastery and attendance, and provide better patronage through organization of political-upbringing work and living conditions, and by sending qualified teachers to give lectures in comparative courses.

CSO: 1836/415

REGIONAL

REGIONAL ADJUSTMENTS SUGGESTED FOR SCHOOL REFORM

[Editorial Report] PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian on 21 November 1984 carries on page 4 a 700-word article by candidate of pedagogical sciences A. Antonov titled "The Compass Must Not Err." From a consideration of the standard all-union reform programs Antonov concludes that insufficient attention was given to the traditional Uzbek trades of cotton growing and folk crafts. Nor have the questions of norm-setting, professional guidance, and student progress in labor training received enough discussion. Antonov suggests "extensive corrections" in the reform schemes which will "take into consideration the most important professions of each of the republic's economic regions. And the results of collective analytical work on these problems should be clearly reflected in new programs on labor education."

Antonov questions "whether we are ready" to pay "particular attention to more effective combination of labor training with the basic sciences and social disciplines." "How," he asks, "are teachers of mathematics, chemistry or, let's say, biology going to manage to make a connection between their disciplines and production or labor training, when at present not all of them have a clear idea even of the content of the programs for labor training and at times have only the vaguest notion of the nature of student labor in the training workshops?"

As a final suggestion Antonov notes that although Uzbek publishing houses like "Fan" [science] and "Uqituvchi" [teacher] have produced a number of valuable aids on questions of labor training, these are not being used effectively in the schools. He says that the labor preparation of students can only be radically improved by making use of the results of scientific research and the achievements of the experience of leading pedagogues.

KASSR SUPREME SOVIET TO MEET IN DECEMBER

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 6 November 1984 carries on page 1 a 30-word decree by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Kazakhstan entitled "On the Convocation of the Supreme Soviet of the Kazakh SSR." The decree calls for the tenth session of the KaSSR Supreme Soviet to be held on 4 December 1984 in Alma-Ata. The decree was signed by B. Ashimov and Kh. Demesinov, chairman and secretary, respectively, of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Kazakhstan.

REGIONAL

THREE UZBEK POLICEMEN KILLED WHILE ON DUTY

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 9 November 1984 carries on page 4 a 600-word article by First Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs of the Uzbek SSR, major general of the domestic service G. Davydov. The article is titled "On Guard for Order" and it devotes one paragraph to two Uzbek policemen who were killed while carrying out their duties. Line worker from the Andizhan station of the internal affairs department Khabibulla Kamaldinov, though fatally wounded, prevented a crime by disarming a dangerous criminal. Militia lieutenant Atakul Egomuv, an inspector in the Khamzin Rayon Department of Internal Affairs also died at his post. "These are only a few from the list of names whose memory is sacred and whose battle with crime is being carried on by their comrades."

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 11 August 1984 carries on page 3 a 70-word ukaz of the Uzbek Supreme Soviet announcing a posthumous award to militia senior sergeant Takhir Atayev for courage and steadfastness in the performance of his duties. The award is titled "For Outstanding Service in Preserving Social Order."

KAZAKH SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM HOLDS SESSION

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 30 October 1984 carries on page 1 a 200-word article entitled "In the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Kazakh SSR," which reports on the 29 October session of the Presidium of the KaSSR Supreme Soviet. The Presidium discussed the organizational work of the Lisakovskiy city Soviet of People's Deputies of the Kustanay Oblast in carrying out the decision of the April (1984) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. Chairman of the city ispolkom, V. P. Kovalenko, reported on this issue.

It was emphasized at the session that the City Soviet is conducting intense work in increasing the effectiveness of production, in the strengthening of state and worker discipline in collectives, and in the satisfaction of the population's demands. The level of the mass organizational, cultural and educational work of the council has risen. The Presidium also directed the city council to use its powers more fully in managing economic and social building. It was suggested that the gorispolkom be more persistent in trying to eliminate deficiencies in certain enterprises, in doing away with imperfections in the organization of trade, public catering and consumer service, and in increasing the struggle against infractions.

Other issues were also discussed.

REGIONAL

GROWING CONCENTRATION OF UZBEK WORKERS IN LARGE INDUSTRY

[Editorial Report] Moscow VOPROSY ISTORII in Russian No 9, September 1984 carries on pages 3-16 a 7,000-word article by Uzbek Academy of Sciences corresponding member M. A. Akhunova titled "The Working Class of Uzbekistan in the Period of Developed Socialism." The author traces the changes in the republic economy in the period of Soviet rule with specific reference to developments in the composition of the Uzbek working class. On page 7 Akhunova says the following: "Modern industrial production is constantly becoming consolidated, and a parallel concentration of the working class is taking place. By the beginning of the 80's more than one-third of the workers in the Uzbek SSR were working at enterprises employing more than 1,000 people. (In 1965 it was 10 percent.)"

Most of the article covers previously published statistics on the composition of the Uzbek working class with respect to nationality, sex, qualifications, party membership, participation in the All-Union Society of Inventors and Rationalizers (VOIR), and representation in such bodies as the Standing Works Conference [PDPS].

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KUNAYEV RECEIVES MUSIC FESTIVAL PARTICIPANTS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 13 November 1984 carries on page 1 a 200-word KazTAG report entitled "Meeting in the Communist Party CC of Kazakhstan." The article reports that on 12 November D. A. Kunayev received a large group of participants in the All-Union Soviet Music Festival which opened that day in Alma-Ata. In greeting the delegation, Kunayev spoke of the socio-economic and cultural transformations which have taken place in Kazakhstan thanks to the Leninist nationality policy of the CPSU. The important role of Soviet music in the ideological and moral upbringing and in the formation of a well-developed, educated person of the Soviet society was noted. Also present at the reception were N. A. Nazarbayev, chairman of the KaSSR Council of Ministers, O. S. Miroshkin and K. K. Kazybayev, secretaries of the KaSSR Communist Party Central Committee; and others.

CSO: 1830/145

REGIONAL

TADZHIK WRITERS' UNION HOLDS PLENUM

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 31 October 1984 carries on page 2 a 1200-word article outlining the work of a recent plenum of the Tadzhik Writers' Union (no date was given for the session). First Secretary Mumin Kanoatov addressed the gathering on the future work of the theater and dramaturgy in light of First Secretary K. U. Chernenko's speech at the plenum of the USSR Writers' Union. The speakers pursued this theme in the discussions that followed. The writers were reminded that Tadzhikistan is a republic of multiple nationalities, and that this idea should be brought forth in the theater and on film. The artists, however, were also called upon to promote more work of Tadzhik authors, and to pay particular attention to the efforts of the talented and creative youth of the republic.

MOSCOW AREA PEOPLE'S MILITIA CRITICIZED IN PAPER

[Editorial Report] Moscow LENINSKOYE ZNAMYA in Russian on 20 October 1984 carries on page 1 a 1,200-word editorial on the Voluntary People's Militia (DND). After some praise for the over-all performance of the DND, the article levels one specific criticism: The DND is faulted for not coordinating its actions more with the internal affairs organs. "It is necessary that the members of the DND feel the interest in their activity, the willingness to help with advice [and] information, on the part of the workers of the internal affairs organs."

Some 282,000 people, collected into 3,550 "druzhin" [squads], are active in the Moscow area.

DELEGATION OF ENGLISH WOMEN VISIT TADZHIKISTAN

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 27 October 1984 carries on page 2 a 150-word blurb describing a visit by an English women's delegation to Tadzhikistan. The organization, "Mothers for Peace," visited Dushanbe on 26 October and met with members of the Tadzhik Society for Friendship and Cultural Ties With Foreign Countries, and activists from a committee working in defense of peace.

CSO: 1830/122

REGIONAL

KASSR: RUSSIAN LANGUAGE TEACHING INADEQUATE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 1 November carries on page 2 a 300-word article entitled "In the Standing Committees of the Supreme Soviet of the Kazakh SSR," reporting on the 29 October session of the Standing Committee on education, science and culture of the KaSSR Supreme Soviet. K. B. Balakhmetov, KaSSR minister of education, reported on the measures taken to improve Russian language teaching in general education schools. It was noted that measures are being taken to improve the quality of Russian language instruction, the curriculum and teaching aids. In many schools there are specially equipped language laboratories, and radio and television broadcasts are being organized to help both pupils and teachers. Also, republic and area conferences are being conducted for Russian language teachers working with non-Russian nationalities. However, it was noted, there are still some shortcomings. Namely, not all schools, particularly rural and village schools, have the proper conditions for concentrated language study. Some shortcomings mentioned were an acute lack of teaching personnel in preschools and in lower elementary school grades, a lack of technical equipment and visual aids. The Standing Committee developed recommendations of how to improve this work.

KIRGHIZ OPEN PLENUM OF ARTISTS' UNIONS

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 7 October 1984 carries on page 1 a 650-word article reporting the opening of the Kirghiz Plenum of Artists' Unions in Frunze on 6 October. The participants--artists from the spheres of music, art, literature, journalism, architecture, cinematography, and the theater--examined the question "The Triumph of the Leninist National Policy of the KPSS and the Dawn of Artistic Culture in Soviet Kirghiziya Over the [past] 60 Years." The assembly was addressed by Kirghiz author Chingiz Aytmatov and representatives of the various unions

TADZHIK CONFERENCE EVALUATES PROBLEMS OF BILINGUALISM

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 30 October 1984 carries on page 2 a 100-word report on a recent conference at the Tadzhik Pedagogical Institute of Russian Language and Literature. Members of the Tadzhik Academy of Sciences, Russian-language teachers and other republic educators were present to discuss the problems of bilingualism and issues relating to the teaching of Russian to Tadzhik students. All present were representatives from the institutes of Sverdlovsk, Gor'kii, Alma-Ata, Frunze, Ashkhabad and other cities. Special attention was directed at the problems of teaching Russian in non-Russian-language schools.

REGIONAL

BRIEFS

SHCHERBITSKIY ATTENDS VATCHENKO FUNERAL--This report is from Kiev: The working people of the republic today accompanied on his last journey Aleksey Fedoseyevich Vatchenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and hero of socialist labor. The guard of honor standing by the coffin was mounted by Comrade Shcherbitskiy, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee; Comrade Lyashko, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and by other leaders of the republic. A watch of mourning was also kept by Comrade Polyakov, chairman of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Comrade Kalin, Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Chairman; Comrade Menteshashvili, secretary of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet; and Comrade Kolchina, deputy chairwoman of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. A mourning meeting took place at the cemetery where Comrade Vatchenko was buried. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 23 Nov 84 LD]

ARMENIAN OFFICIAL RECEIVES FOREIGN TRADE LEADERS--On 30 October, A.M. Kirakosyan, first deputy chairman of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers, received the chamber of commerce chairmen of Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the CDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the CSSR, and Yugoslavia. He briefed the guests on the socioeconomic changes and the progress of science and culture that took place during the Soviet rule thanks to the national Leninist policy of the Communist Party, and the friendship and cooperation of the fraternal USSR peoples, and talked about the dimensions of the republic's national economy development. The reception, which was held in warm friendly atmosphere, was attended by G.S. Sagoyan, deputy chairman of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the republic's state planning committee; Y.P. Pitovranov, chairman of the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry; D.O. Badalyan, chairman of the Armenian SSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry; and other officials. [Excerpts] [Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 31 Oct 84 p 2]

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